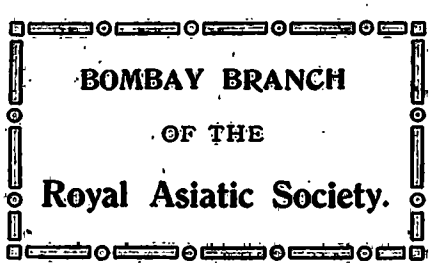
00134149



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

Report on the Administration of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

1929-30

134149

LUCKNOW.

PRINTED BY THE ASST. SUPDT.-IN-CHARGE GOVT. BRANCH PRESS

1931

Price, Rs. 3-8-0.]

00134149

CONTENTS.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Page.
Introductory note ..	i

	Page.
General conditions	i
Political conditions	ii
The Press	ix
The Legislative Council ..	xii
Crime and Police administration ..	xiv
Administration of justice ..	xvii
Agrarian problems	xviii
Agricultural conditions	xix
Irrigation	*ib.*
Agricultural development ..	xxi
Forests	xxiv
Industry and trade	xxvi
Industrial development	xxviii
Communications, buildings and power	xxx
The co-operative movement ..	xxxii
Education	xxxiv
Public health	xxxvii
Town Improvement	xli
Provincial finance	xliii
Excise	xliv
Local Self-Government	xlvi
Conclusion	li

PART II.

DETAILED CHAPTERS.

	Page.
Introductory	1

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITIONS.

	Page.
1. Changes in the administration ..	1
2. Character of the year ..	2
3. Indian States	4
4 Foreign relations	7

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

	Page.
5. Realization of the land revenue ..	9
6. Settlements	10
7. Land records	11
8. Waste lands	12
9. Government estates	13
10. Ward's estates	16
11. Revenue and rent-paying classes	19

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

	Page.
12. Course of legislation	25
13. Police	*ib.*
14. Criminal justice	32
15. Prisons	36
16. Civil justice	39
17. Registration	42
18. District boards	44
19. Municipal boards	50

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

	Page.
20. Agricultural produce ..	55
21. Irrigation	57
22. Agricultural development ..	60
23. Horticulture	65
24. Forests	66
25. Mines and quarries	72
26. Industrial output	72
27. Industrial development ..	77
28. Trade	79
29. Communications buildings and power	*ib.*
30. Co-operative societies ..	83

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC REVENUE AND FINANCE.

		Page.			Page.
31.	Central revenues	89	33.	Stamps	94
32.	Provincial revenues	*ib.*	34.	Excise	95

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

		Page.			Page.
35.	Vital statistics	101	37.	Public health services ..	105
36.	Medical services	103	38.	Vaccination	108

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

		Page.			Page.
39.	Education	111	41.	Arts and science	122
40.	Literature and the press ..	117			

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

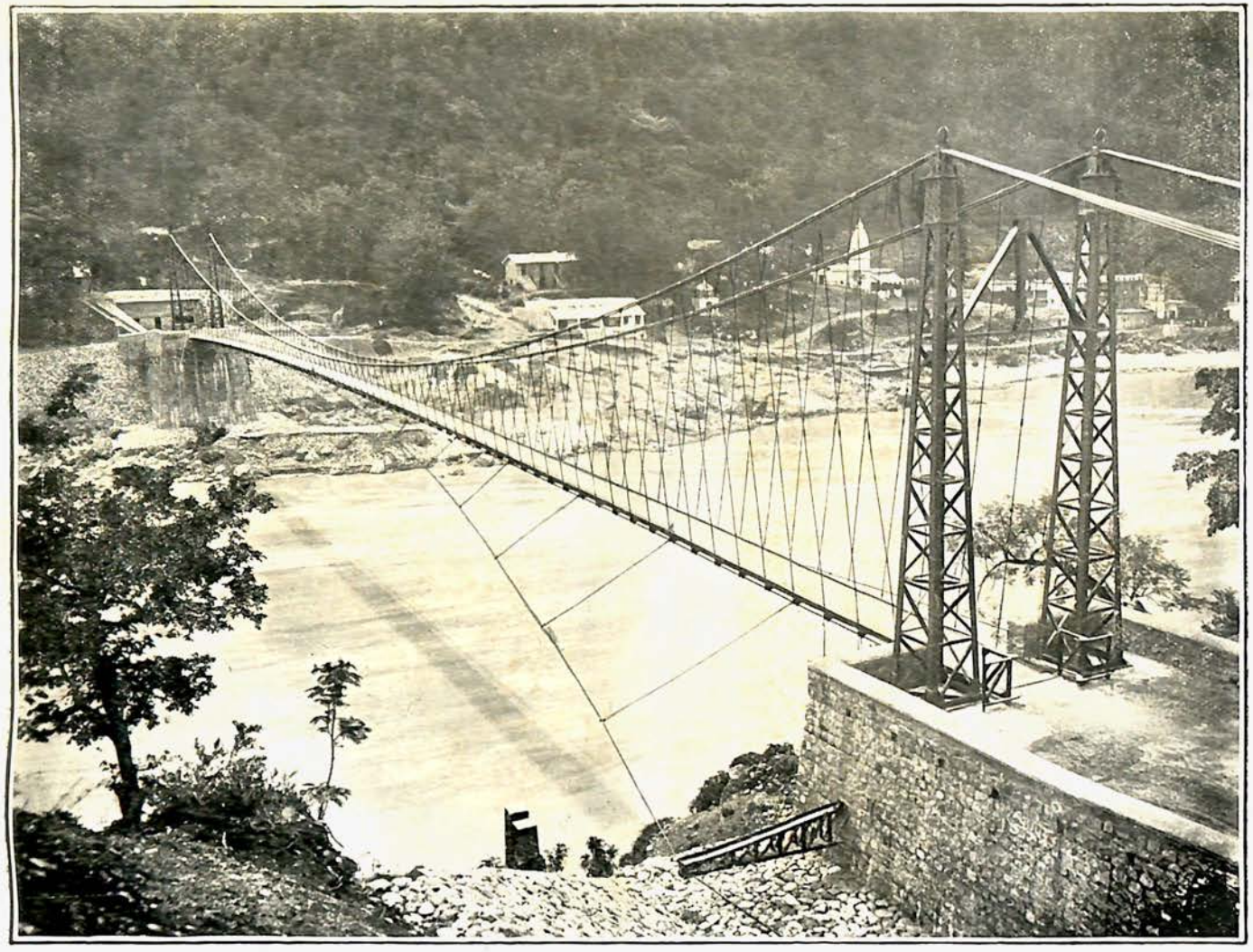
		Page.
42.	Archaeology	125

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

		Page.			Page.
43.	Ecclesiastical	127	45.	Government printing and stationery	127
44.	Emigration and immigration ..	*ib.*			

ILLUSTRATIONS.

1.	Suspension bridge over the Ganges at Lachmanjhula, district Dehra Dun..	Frontispiece.
2.	Bhola power station, 1930. End view with switching station.. ..	xx
3.	Students of the Nagina Farm Agricultural training class	xxii
4.	New reinforced docking over the Ganges bridge at Cawnpore	xxx
5.	The Government Demonstration Farm, Benares	xl
6.	Ramganga hydro-electric pumping scheme. No. 2 pumping station in operation, in November, 1930	1
7.	Front view of the central portion of the Technological Institute, Cawnpore	16
8.	Canal road bridge over the Jagbura river	33
9.	Ramganga canals. Karula Aqueduct	48
10.	Jagbura siphon in 28 reinforce concrete pipes, each of 6.5 feet internal diameter	59
11.	Picking of C. 402 cotton at the Government Cotton Research Farm, Raya, district Muttra.	62
12.	Tenal Aqueduct, mile 153, Hardoi branch, Sarda canal	68
13.	Suspension bridge over the Ganges at Lachmanjhula, district Dehra Dun..	81
14.	The International McCormic-Deering tractor threshing machine ..	88
15.	Ganges canal hydro-electric scheme. Bhola power station, 1930. Down stream view	96
16.	Ganges canal hydro-electric scheme. Bahadrabad power house 1930, 2,400 kilowatts	112



Suspension Bridge over the Ganges at Lachmanjhula, district Dehra Dun.

Report on the administration

OF THE

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

IN

1929-30.

Introductory note.

This report deals for the most part with the financial year from April 1929 to March 1930. Part I, the General Summary, describes in narrative form the events of the calendar year 1930. Part II gives a detailed account of the working of each department of Government based upon departmental reports which cover the financial year, the land revenue year, the agricultural year or the calendar year according to the nature of the subjects which they review.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

General conditions.

1. Financial stringency and political agitation colour the reports of nearly all departments. Amidst the tumult of civil disobedience, economic depression and adverse agricultural conditions achievement naturally fell short of what might have been expected in a quieter and more favourable atmosphere.

The monsoon of 1929 arrived punctually but was weak and erratic. The drought and the visitations of locusts in the western districts caused considerable damage to the *kharif* with the result that Government had to suspend Rs. 6·98 lakhs and remit Rs. 17·97 lakhs of revenue and distribute Rs. 35·60 lakhs in *taqavi*. The situation was however retrieved by timely showers in December and January and the *rabi* on the whole yielded a bumper harvest especially of wheat and barley. Gram and oil seeds also showed an excellent outturn and were particularly profitable to the cultivators. The yield of wheat

constitutes a record. The slump in prices of food-grains and sugar counterbalanced the large outturn and diminished the power of the tenants to pay their rents. The indigenous producer of sugar also suffered severely from imports of foreign sugar particularly from Java.

In Muttra relief work had to be started to tide over the period of distress.

The monsoon of 1930 was unevenly distributed. The *kharif* crop was, however, on the whole satisfactory and distinctly better than that of the previous year except for early rice. There was little rain in the first three weeks of October but general showers towards the end of October brightened the prospects of the *rabi*.

The year was one of acute agricultural difficulties and was particularly trying for the western districts of the province which suffered from drought and swarms of locusts. Government arranged for the grant of relief commensurate with the agricultural vicissitudes and also organized a vigorous campaign for the destruction of locusts. In spite of manifold difficulties the hydro-electric scheme which includes a new canal drawn from the Ramganga river and fed by electric pumps designed to irrigate fifty thousand acres made rapid progress. The Sarda canal, opened early as an emergency measure, has already irrigated many lakhs of acres. New methods of farming and the sowings of improved varieties of valuable crops are becoming increasingly popular. The general deterioration of roads in the charge of district boards is a matter of concern to agricultural interests. There is a decline in horse breeding in the division of Meerut as a result of increased motor traffic. The province as a whole was free from violent epidemics. Depression in trade, the abnormal fall in the prices of food-grains and political unrest imposed an unexpected and severe strain on the resources of the province and hampered the expansion of nation-building departments.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

Events leading up to civil disobedience.

2. The year was dominated by the civil disobedience movement and was marked throughout India by intense unrest of which the United Provinces had their full share. To understand the events of 1930 it is necessary to go back to the end of 1929. The Viceroy's announcement of November 1, that Dominion Status was the ultimate aim of India's constitutional

development and that the British Government intended to hold a Round Table Conference in London, evoked considerable enthusiasm in all circles; and prominent politicians issued a manifesto known as the "Delhi Manifesto" on November 2, offering their co-operation in framing a scheme of dominion constitution for India. The debates in the British Houses of Parliament, however, created an unfavourable impression in India: and the meeting on December 23, between the Viceroy and the Congress leaders headed by Mr. Gandhi, proved abortive. On December 31, the Congress at their meeting at Lahore formally changed their aim from Dominion Status to complete independence.

From the beginning of 1930, the members of the Congress endeavoured to implement the "independence resolution" passed at the Lahore Congress and the Working Committee drew up a long resolution expressing their determination to prepare the country for civil disobedience including the non-payment of taxes, and to sever all voluntary association with the British Government. A resolution in these terms was to be passed at meetings throughout the country on January 26, which was to be observed as "Independence Day."

When addressing the Legislative Assembly on January 25 and the Provincial Darbar at Lucknow on February 7, the Viceroy emphasized Great Britain's intention to give India a place of equal partnership with the other self-governing dominions but at the same time announced that law and order must be maintained without reservation.

On February 15, the Working Committee of the Congress authorized Mr. Gandhi to start a civil disobedience campaign and on March 2 he sent a letter to the Viceroy announcing his intention of starting civil disobedience if certain alleged grievances were not removed. On the morning of March 12, Mr. Gandhi left his *ashram* at Ahmadabad with 79 volunteers with the avowed object of making illicit salt in the Jalalpur taluka of the Bombay Presidency.

On the return of prominent Congress leaders from Lahore steps were at once taken to establish Congress agitation on an organized basis. The Provincial Congress Committee met at Cawnpore on January 19, and appointed a sub-committee to report what localities in the United Provinces were suitable for the introduction of civil disobedience. In pursuance of the

resolution of the Congress Working Committee seventeen out of 23 members of the Swarajist party resigned from the Legislative Council of the United Provinces in the months of January and February. The holding of political conferences, the organization of meetings with a stream of inflammatory speeches, the distribution of leaflets denouncing the Government, the celebrations of "Independence Day" and the "National Week," the enlistment of Congress volunteers, demonstrations during the march of Mr. Gandhi and on the arrest of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, propaganda amongst students, all were a part of the Congress policy to arouse feelings of hostility against the Government and to create an atmosphere favourable for the civil disobedience campaign.

Civil disobedience: April and May.

On April 6, a national week opened with meetings at important centres in the province. The United Provinces Satyagrah Committee at a meeting held at Rae Bareli on April 7, directed the Agra, Rae Bareli, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Benares districts to start breaking the Salt Act. The first public manufacture of salt took place at Agra on April 7, and many districts soon followed suit. The arrest of prominent leaders such as Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mr. Gandhi, and the raids on the salt dépôt at Dharsana near Bombay helped to keep excitement alive, but for all that the salt campaign soon languished and after a few months ceased to hold a prominent place in the programme of the Congress. While the effect on revenue was negligible, the open and widespread violation of the Salt Act undoubtedly did much to create a spirit of lawlessness.

The United Provinces Political Conference, which was held at Cawnpore from April 19 to 21, was followed by a meeting of the All-India Congress Working Committee, which concluded its session at Allahabad on May 15, after passing numerous resolutions. It resolved to stiffen the civil disobedience programme and called upon students, lawyers and other professional men, labourers, peasants and Government servants to contribute to the success of the "fight for freedom." All Congress bodies were instructed to carry on intensive propaganda for the boycott of foreign cloth, British banking, insurance and shipping. Liquor shops were also to be picketed.

Meanwhile many of the adherents of the Congress though still paying lip-service to their creed of non-violence, had imbibed the spirit of violence which had already manifested

itself at Calcutta, Karachi, Chittagong, Peshawar and Sholapur and this was notably examplified on May 26 at Lucknow when a mob attacked the Aminabad police outpost and had to be dispersed by fire.

Early in June the Working Committee of the Congress passed a further series of resolutions which constituted a still more open defiance of the Government and incitement to lawlessness. The public was exhorted to disobey the Press Ordinance, the Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance and the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance which had been promulgated by the Viceroy in April and May, to carry on with increased vigour the picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops and to conduct a campaign for the non-payment of taxes in certain provinces. The most serious resolution, however, was one inciting the troops and police to refuse to assist in quelling civil disobedience. This resolution was sent to all Provincial Congress Committees who were urged to translate and distribute it among soldiers and policemen. On June 30 the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee was declared an unlawful association under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and on the same day Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud were arrested. June.

Meanwhile the Congress had been unremittingly pushing the boycott of foreign cloth by appeals and picketing, and the movement had gradually grown in strength. Dealers fell in with the Congress demands either willingly or under pressure of picketing or threats of social boycott. With the spread of agitation in rural areas by touring *jathas* of volunteers and members of the Youth League the boycott of foreign cloth, which at first was confined for the most part to large towns, was extended to small towns and some villages. Stress also continued to be laid on the boycott of liquor. About the end of June agitation for the non-payment of rent and revenue began to assume importance but did not attract wide attention until a later stage. The United Provinces Congress Committee also decided on June 17 to extend the boycott to various other articles of British manufacture. On June 24, the recommendations of the Statutory Commission were published. These were condemned by politicians of almost all shades of opinion in India and added to the prevailing discontent.

On July 2 His Excellency the Viceroy promulgated the Unauthorized News-Sheets and Newspapers Ordinance to deal with cyclostyled issues of objectionable newspapers. On July.

July 17 the Provincial Congress Committee met and it was decided that the Congress, while not actively identifying itself with picketing of educational institutions and boycott of schools, would nevertheless support action to that end. In the third week of July a "Boycott Week" was held at Allahabad and from that time onwards up to the middle of September a series of similar weeks were held throughout the province. Open violence became still more pronounced, a specially bad instance occurring on July 11 at Soron in the Etah district where a mob attacked an Aman Sabha meeting and compelled the police to open fire. On July 15 His Excellency the Governor addressed the United Provinces Legislative Council and announced the Government's intention of resisting civil disobedience to the utmost of their power.

August. The principal activities of the Congress in the month of August were the stiffening of the boycott of colleges and schools, the hoisting of the "national flag" over the offices of such district boards and municipal boards as were dominated by members of the Congress persuasion, the extension of the boycott of foreign cloth and intoxicants and celebrations such as "Tilak Day", "Boycott Week", "Political Sufferers Day", and "Garhwali Day". The arrest and conviction of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other prominent leaders at Delhi led to demonstrations in the form of *hartals*, processions and meetings. Rural agitation continued to be vigorous and anti-police propaganda in the form of appeals to resign, abuse, threats of reprisal or social boycott was much in evidence. On August 10, the United Provinces Congress Committee at Allahabad passed a resolution calling on all District and Town Congress Committees to organize propaganda against the impending elections to the legislatures. A striking commentary on the dangers of picketing was afforded on August 5, when intensive picketing of the Modern High School at Allahabad ended in an attack on the school and the burning of its furniture and records.

September. In September perhaps the most noteworthy event for India as a whole was the failure of the peace negotiations which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar initiated with the leaders of the Congress. Meanwhile the Congress concentrated on agitation in rural areas, the picketing of polling booths, the cutting down of toddy-palm trees and to a less extent the

breach of the forest law. Open violence became still more frequent. On September 12 a Congress mob attacked the police station at Gulaothi in the Bulandshahr district and killed the station officer; while on September 26 another Congress mob invaded the town hall at Moradabad where an election for the Legislative Council was being held, pelted the police with brickbats and destroyed the ballot papers.

October.

In October there were fewer clashes between the police and followers of the Congress than in the previous months. Special attention was paid to propaganda for non-payment of rent and violation of the forest law. On the other hand the boycott of foreign cloth and intoxicants slackened and Congress seals were broken by dealers in foreign cloth in some places. The boycott of educational institutions which roused much public resentment was not revived. Towards the end of the month a fillip was given to the movement by the release and re-arrest of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.

November and December.

In November and December political attention was largely focussed on the Round Table Conference, which opened on November 12. On November 13 the despatch of the Government of India on reforms was released for publication. Though it was an advance on the recommendations of the Statutory Commission, it met with much adverse criticism in India. Meanwhile the Congress continued their programme. Special stress was laid on the no-rent campaign which was considerably helped by the slump in the prices of grain. There was also a certain amount of propaganda against the census. On December 23, the Viceroy promulgated the "Unlawful Instigation (Second) Ordinance and the "Indian Press and Unauthorized News-Sheets and Newspapers Ordinance" to take the place of the previous Ordinances which had expired.

Prosecutions for offences relating to civil disobedience.

The total number of convictions for all offences connected with or arising out of the civil disobedience movement was 8,550 up to the end of December. The sentences of 714 persons were remitted by Government under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code, while 568 persons were released by courts on their executing a bond for good behaviour under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. Exclusive of the figures for convictions 315 persons were discharged with a warning, and prosecutions were withdrawn against 725 persons on their tendering apologies.

G. I. P. Railway strike.

The Men's Union called a strike on the G. I. P. Railway on February 4, 1930, after certain of their demands had been rejected. The area most affected in this province was Jhansi where out of 4,800 men in the railway workshop only 1,300 were working on February 4. The strike finally ended on April 16, 1930, and during its continuance was a source of considerable anxiety.

A large number of police and village chaukidars were employed during the strike and its aftermath to protect the railway line and deal with picketing by the strikers in Jhansi. The Railway Board expressed appreciation of their services and sanctioned the distribution of Rs. 11,600 as rewards.

Revolutionary activities.

Definite revolutionary activities, as distinguished from the civil disobedience movement, were also in evidence, although no major revolutionary crime was committed in this province. A manifesto headed "The Philosophy of the Bomb," purporting to issue from the Hindustani Socialist Republican Association, was secretly distributed in educational institutions in important towns on the eve of "Independence Day" (January 26). Bombs of crude manufacture were occasionally used with a view to terrorize. On December 1, at Cawnpore a revolutionary suspect, whom the police were trying to arrest, fired his revolver, fatally wounding a constable and causing injuries to an assistant superintendent of police and a head constable.

Organizations besides the Congress.

In addition to the Congress, other organizations also took part in spreading a spirit of defiance among students, cultivators and labourers. The Youth League at first maintained connexion with the Congress, enlisted volunteers, worked in villages and took an active part in demonstrations, *hartals*, processions, meetings of railway strikers at Jhansi and picketing of educational institutions, but it gradually seceded from the parent body, favoured direct action and showed leanings towards communism and even violence. Its activities became a danger to the public peace and the League was declared to be an unlawful association in the districts of Benares, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Lucknow. The Nau Jawan Bharat Sabha which was frankly revolutionary in its aims was declared an unlawful association throughout the province. The Kisan Sabha, the Mazdur Sabhas and other allied associations helped to spread the Congress propaganda in rural areas and factories.

Despite strenuous efforts by the Congress, the Muslims as a whole refused to join the civil disobedience movement, and in July the Council of the All-India Muslim League and other local provincial bodies passed resolutions disapproving of the civil disobedience movement as detrimental to the best interests of their community and exhorting Muslims to keep themselves aloof. Muslims

The Liberals were opposed to the extreme programme of the Congress and at a meeting of the National Liberal Federation on May 15, 1930, deplored the movement of mass civil disobedience and expressed grave apprehension at the inauguration of the no-rent campaign as likely to lead to serious hardships to the people of India without in any way bringing the country nearer the attainment of its object. The Liberals welcomed the Viceroy's announcement regarding Dominion Status and offered co-operation at the proposed Round Table Conference, and their influential leaders did their best to induce the prominent Congress leaders to come to terms with the Government. Liberals

The Press.

3. The principal press topics of 1930 were the civil disobedience movement in India and the Round Table Conference in London. There was a rapid deterioration of the vernacular press after the passing of the resolution regarding complete independence at the Indian National Congress at Lahore in the last week of December 1929, the climax being reached in April 1930 before the promulgation of the Press Ordinance. Many newspapers warmly commended the resolution and carried on incessant propaganda in its favour. They openly encouraged the breach of the Salt Laws, the defiance of lawful authority and the subversion of the established order. Mulsim papers however generally opposed the Congress programme as being opposed to the interests of their community. The extremist section, however, gave support to Congress propaganda. The Liberal papers strongly criticized the Congress ideals and programme. Some papers even advocated communism and commended the Soviet régime.

The promulgation of the Press Ordinance led to the suspension of almost all the extremist newspapers. Only three papers deposited security. No security was forfeited and the *Vartman* of Cawnpore was the only newspaper of which the press was forfeited. Several papers, however, continued to function in

cyclostyled editions and even in manuscript and indulged in violent diatribes against the Government. His Excellency the Viceroy promulgated the Unauthorized News-Sheets and Newspapers Ordinance on July 2, 1930, to meet this development. After this, propaganda in favour of civil disobediance rapidly declined, though a good deal of admiration and sympathy for law-breakers continued to be evinced. A realization of the evils of civil disobedience brought into existence a number of vernacular papers, both Hindi and Urdu, which strongly supported the cause of law and order and pointed out the dangers of the civil disobedience movement. The lapse of the Press Ordinances on October 26, 1930, was followed by the re-appearance of several extremist papers which resumed the preaching of civil disobedience in violent language, exhorted women to join the fight for freedom and maligned the Government. There was a progressive deterioration in their tone and the Viceroy was compelled to re-enact the two Ordinances under the title of the Indian Press and Unauthorized News-Sheets and Newspapers Ordinance. With few exceptions the papers strongly protested against the promulgation of the Press Ordinance as an unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the press. They professed to apprehend that this would stimulate the production and dissemination of much more objectionable and inflammatory matter through secret agencies. They further contended that the civil disobedience movement did not owe its inspiration to the press. This view was challenged by some papers, which justified the promulgation of the Ordinance on the ground of the growth of lawlessness brought about by press propaganda. A number of extremist papers suspended publication in response to a resolution of the Congress Working Committee, or as a result of a demand for security under the new Press Ordinance, while others suspended editorial comments only. The other Ordinances were also criticized by a large section of the press. The Unlawful Associations Ordinance which was, however, not applied to this province, was regarded as the severest of all the Ordinances promulgated during the year. Some important Liberal papers, however, while criticizing Government deplored the activities of the Congress and assigned to it a share of the blame.

The action taken against the law-breakers, especially women, the arrest of Mr. Gandhi, Pandits Jawahar Lal Nehru and Moti Lal Nehru and other prominent Congress leaders were the subject of frequent and vehement comments in a large

section of the press. Renewed appeals were made for the stiffening of civil disobedience and some papers indulged in bitter and violent language about the alleged "repression" and "misdeeds" of Government, but the sober-minded section of the press generally defended the Government.

The peace negotiations of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar occupied a good deal of attention and their failure was widely deplored. Opinion was divided as to the responsibility for failure, but the majority of papers criticized the attitude of the Congress leaders and their terms.

With few exceptions, newspapers of all shades of opinion wrote scathingly of the recommendations of the Statutory Commission : and the despatch of the Government of India on Constitutional Reforms was also generally criticized as inadequate and disappointing.

The Round Table Conference attracted wide attention and the papers generally pressed for an authoritative declaration that the conference should have for its main object the drawing up of a dominion constitution with due safeguards for the transitional period. A number of them emphasized the need for the participation of Congress leaders in the conference. The proceedings of the conference attracted more and more attention in spite of the campaign in the extremist section of the press against the Indian delegates who were represented as "traitors". Discussions on communal problems and constitutional problems, such as the federal or unitary type of constitution for India, were followed with the keenest interest.

The new jail rules framed by the Government of India were generally welcomed but the extremist papers did not regard them as liberal enough to remove the hardships of political prisoners. They also took up the cry of political prisoners, especially those placed in class C, and vehemently protested against their alleged ill-treatment, especially flogging in various jails.

There was persistent propaganda for the boycott of foreign goods, especially British cloth. Some of the papers criticized the excise policy of Government and supported the picketing of excise shops. The appeals of some Congress leaders for the boycott of the census received wide publicity in the papers, but the Muslim press as a whole was opposed to this proposal.

The Child Marriage Restraint Act continued to be opposed in strong and impassioned language by orthodox Hindu papers and the majority of Muslim papers.

The refusal of the British Medical Council to recognize the medical degrees of Indian Universities evoked strong protest and a demand for retaliatory measures. Newspapers of all shades of opinion showed growing concern at the agricultural and economic condition of the province and urged the Government to adopt a sympathetic policy in the matter of realization of rent, revenue and canal dues by the grant of liberal suspensions, remissions, and reductions.

A number of papers opposed the resolutions of the Congress Working Committee to boycott Legislatures and to nominate dummy candidates. They also deprecated the mock funerals organized by Congress committees and the tactics of the Congress volunteers engaged in picketing foreign cloth shops and educational institutions.

The Muslim press anxiously watched the situation on the North-West Frontier and the happenings in the Peshawar district and appealed to the Government to adopt a conciliatory policy towards the frontier tribes and the congressmen in the North-West Frontier Province. It also pleaded the cause of the Arabs in Palestine and strongly criticized the Balfour Declaration.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion denounced the terrorist outrages in Bengal, the Punjab and the United Provinces. Some extremist papers, however, tempered their condemnation with tributes to the patriotism of the accused. They attributed the outrages to the resentment caused in the country by the action against the followers of the Congress and specially to "indiscriminate" *lathi* charges. Some papers, on the other hand, held the Congress responsible for revolutionary crime, by fostering and extolling the spirit of lawlessness.

The Legislative Council.

4. The third Legislative Council of the United Provinces held 25 sittings during 1930 and was dissolved on August 31, 1930. Rai Bahadur Lala (now Sir) Sita Ram continued to be the President and Mr. Mukandi Lal the Deputy President. During this period official business was transacted on 22 days and non-official business on three days. Eighteen Swarajist members resigned in obedience to the Congress mandate and

nine more members as a protest against the "repressive policy" of the Government in dealing with the civil disobedience movement. The Council passed three official Bills, namely, the two United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Bills and the United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Bill. The non-official business consisted of Bills for the amendment of the Town Area Act and the United Provinces District Boards Act, for the prevention of prostitution and for the constitution of a Board of Vernacular Education. The first three were directed by the Council to be circulated for opinion, but on the dissolution of the Council the Bills lapsed automatically. The motion to refer the Bill for the constitution of a Board of Vernacular Educatian to a select committee was negatived. Amendments of certain Standing Orders were adopted. During the period 1,272 starred questions, 132 unstarred questions and ten short-notice questions covering a wide range of subjects were answered by Government.

The United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act filled up certain omissions, prescribed the procedure to be followed at the reconstitution of a board, gave greater powers to the chairman and his principal officers in respect of appointment and punishment of their staff, and authorized the boards to levy tolls on newly constructed or rebuilt bridges to defray the cost of loans taken for that purpose. The object of the United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Act was to ensure the supply of pure *ghi* to the public, to regulate the sale of foodstuffs and to fix standard of purity for them. It also enhanced the penalty for an offence under section 4 (1) of the Act i.e. the sale or manufacture of food or drugs not of the proper nature, substance or quality. During the general discussion on the Budget Government's policy in meeting the agricultural situation was generally approved. There was criticism that the transferred departments were being treated less generously than the reserved. The expenditure on the police, specially the provision for rearmament was attacked as also the construction of police buildings costing less than Rs. 50,000 from Loan Funds. Government accepted a non-official amendment that the lower limit for such buildings should be Rs. 25,000 and the official resolution so amended was carried by a large majority.

Council had to pass 23 of the demands for grants without discussion, because the whole of the time allotted was taken up

in discussing twelve demands. Token cuts were made in six of the demands discussed; the most important cuts were one in the demand for "Administration of Justice" to impress on Government the necessity of throwing open the judgeships, which are at present reserved for the I. C. S., to the members of the Provincial Civil Service and the Bar; another in the "Medical" demand to emphasize the Council's opinion that an Indian should be appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and that the competitive examination in India for the I. M. S. should be revived; a third in the "Industries" demand to signify dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Principal, Technological Institute, Cawnpore, was appointed; and a fourth to indicate the unsatisfactory progress of girls' education and the necessity of extending adult education. Government accepted cuts of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 in the Judicial and Irrigation budgets respectively.

The two days allotted in July for non-official business were wholly devoted to the discussion of two non-official resolutions, one of which dealt with the attitude of Government and the conduct of its officers towards the civil disobedience movement and the classification of prisoners and the other with the findings of Mr. Leslie White's report on the incidents at Lucknow on May 25 and 26. A motion of adjournment on the ground of assaults on Congress volunteers at Naini Tal during the month of July was discussed and carried.

A new Council was elected in September and October 1930 and met in November. The business transacted consisted merely of the swearing in of the members and the election of the President. Rai Bahadur (now Sir) Sita Ram was re-elected to the Chair. Parties had not definitely emerged by the end of the year.

CRIME AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

Crime in 1930.

5. The poor harvests of 1929 were followed by a good *rabi* and a normal monsoon resulting in favourable agricultural conditions. The extraordinary drop in grain prices caused hardship to cultivators and landlords but benefited those who worked for a fixed wage. Cheap prices of food stuffs caused a decrease in burglary and petty crime. The political unrest, however, cast a heavy burden on the police and their normal duties such as surveillance over criminals, patrolling, detection and prosecution of ordinary crime suffered, if only slightly.

During the first ten months of the year the number of dacoities was six per cent. less than the number for the corresponding period in the previous year. The decreases were in the second and third Ranges but the first Range showed an increase of 45. The rise is attributed to the preoccupation of the police with political agitation resulting in relaxation of surveillance and patrolling. In Range II, dacoity fell by nearly 30 per cent. due to favourable economic conditions and suppressing of organized gangs in the districts of Bijnor, Budaun, Moradabad, Hardoi, Kheri and Bahraich. There was a decrease of twelve in the number of dacoities in Range III.

The Special Dacoity Police was occupied in investigating and prosecuting gang cases in the divisions of Meerut, Agra, Jhansi, and Fyzabad. The active operations of the force were almost entirely directed against dacoit gangs of Dholpur and Northern Gwalior. The campaign against the Gwalior gangs was started in May 1929. It continued steadily throughout the year under report. Joint forces of the Special Dacoity and Gwalior Police encountered two gangs of dacoits one led by Janga Sikirwar and the other by Doongar Sahai and Batohi. In the first encounter two dacoits were shot dead and one captured while Janga who escaped was arrested a month later. In the second, Doongar Sahai was injured and the whole of the loot of the dacoity was recovered but the gang managed to escape after shooting dead a constable of the Special Dacoity Police. The most noticeable episode was the gallant encounter of a small patrol with a big gang of dacoits led by Balwanta and Shama which resulted in the death of the dacoit leaders and a capture of some weapons. The campaign against the Gwalior dacoits has been marked by an unusual number of police casualties, as the dacoits are armed with modern magazine rifles and have plenty of ammunition. Seven police officers and eight friendly villagars or informers have lost their lives during the operations as also fourteen dacoits. Much has been achieved by the cordial co-operation of the Gwalior and Dholpur police with the Special Dacoity Police.

The number of robberies was about ten per cent. less than in 1929. A murderous assault was made on two peons carrying Rs. 2,594 from the Imperial Bank to the Normal School in Lucknow. The money was seized and one peon succumbed to his injuries.

Murders fell by about eight per cent. Detection and prosecution were better than usual. The station officer of Gulaothi, district Bulandshahr, was murdered by a Congress mob. A riot with murder arose out of an election dispute at Lar in the district of Gorakhpur.

The decrease of 19 per cent. in burglaries is due mainly to the cheapness of grain and living. Conditions of unrest may also have militated against proper reporting and led to the concealment of petty crime. The modified form of the Gayer system of investigation could not be said to have had a fair trial owing to the exceptional nature of the year.

There were decreases in the number of cattle thefts in every range—a fall of seven per cent. in Range I, 39 per cent. in Range II and 21 per cent. in Range III. Organized cattle theft is mainly confined to the first Range. The Special Cattle Theft Police continues to do good work. Branding is steadily increasing and becoming popular.

Communal peace was on the whole satisfactorily maintained during the year. The number of communal riots decreased but there were riots of this kind in the districts of Dehra Dun, Bulandshahr, Muttra, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur and Mainpuri. The most serious communal riot was in the city of Ballia over the route taken by a Hindu procession necessitating firing by the police.

The attention of the police was very largely occupied by political agitation. The total number of convictions connected with or arising out of the civil disobedience movement in 1930 as reported to Government was 8,436.

Police administration.

6. A shortage of gazetted officers has been felt in many districts and a shortage of subordinate investigating officers, particularly sub-inspectors, in many more. Over and above the additional police imposed in fifteen districts under section 13 of the Police Act, large forces of extra armed police have had to be enlisted from time to time, the total now amounting to slightly over 700 men, to aid the district police to cope with the extraordinary situation. The need for an adequate chaukidari force was keenly felt for purposes of surveillance and reporting reliable information of the happenings in villages. The behaviour of the police in the very trying circumstances depicted in the section on political conditions was most admirable and the debt owed to them by the people of United Provinces cannot be overestimated.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Criminal justice.

7. There was a decrease in the number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code in the province of Agra but it was mainly confined to less serious crime while the number of cases of robbery, theft, dacoity, kidnapping, forcible abduction increased slightly. In Oudh although there has been a slight increase in the total number of offences reported particularly against special and local laws there has been a progressive decline in the volume of serious crime.

False and frivolous litigation still forms a considerable percentage of total litigation in Agra and Oudh but in spite of this the number of cases under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was less than in 1928.

The average duration of cases in all courts in Agra continued to be eleven days. In Oudh the average duration in magisterial courts fell from ten to seven days. The number of cases pending over six weeks increased throughout the province because owing to adverse economic conditions stipendiary magistrates had to devote more time than usual to administrative and revenue work.

Much of the time of the magistrates in 1930 was taken up by political cases relating to or arising out of the civil disobedience movement.

As in past years, a number of temporary and additional judges were appointed to relieve the regular courts.

Civil justice.

8. In Agra there was a still further rise in the total number of suits instituted from the record figure of 1928, the increase being largely due to a rise in the number of small cause court cases due to the policy of the High Court to confer small cause court powers as widely as possible. In Oudh, on the other hand, the number of suits instituted fell as in the previous years.

There was a marked decrease in average duration of both contested and uncontested cases in courts in Agra but the decrease is not solely due to quicker despatch of work but is largely a result of changed method of calculating duration. In Oudh there was a noticeable increase in the duration of contested and uncontested cases.

A number of temporary additional district judges, subordinate judges and munsifs were sanctioned during the year to help the regular courts.

The High Court at Allahabad.

9. The number of judges of the High Court was increased from eleven to twelve.

AGRARIAN PROBLEMS.

10. The New Agra Tenancy Act, II of 1926, had to start its career with a succession of adverse agricultural seasons, and it is not possible to assess its effect definitely on revenue litigation. The number of cases in the courts of tahsildars has increased very considerably while there is a marked decrease in the courts of sub-divisional officers although the cases before the latter are now more complicated and much more keenly contested. The relations between landlords and tenants have become more embittered as a result of the new law, more particularly in those areas whose rents were formerly concealed. The grant of statutory rights has removed a constant source of friction. The annual crop of ejectments and threats of ejectment with all its disturbing effects has disappeared and with it have also gone the widespread intrigues to obtain occupancy rights or thwart their accrual. The resulting balance on the side of peace must be great. It may be true that much of the power of zamindars has gone but on the other hand the condition of the tenant has been considerably improved and the statutory tenants are beginning to regard their holdings more as their own which will lead to introduction of improvements in them.

Section 37 relating to division of holdings is open to abuse by unscrupulous zamindars to further their own ends, but it is also a wholesome check on the dishonesty of more powerful co-tenants who would defraud their weaker brethren. There is some difficulty experienced in the working of sections 40 and 41 (acquisition of land for farms) as some landlords have endeavoured to use them as a means of ousting unpopular tenants and the tenants generally object to cash compensation. Section 44 (ejectment of trespassers) has been largely used and is open to abuse but its use is bound to decrease with the diminishing number of disputed holdings. The provision regarding commutation of rent in section 60 was largely used by tenants in large grain-rented areas especially in Rohilkhand but it has been found generally that zamindars usually contest such cases strongly. Section 81 regarding ejectment for arrears of rent is falling into disfavour as the landlords consider the procedure tardy and they can get no costs. On the whole the Act is a distinct improvement and has worked satisfactorily and with the return of more normal agricultural conditions a marked decrease in litigation is anticipated.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

Rainfall and its effects on crops.

11. Owing to the rainfall in October 1929 being inadequate and unevenly distributed there was a decrease of eight per cent. in the area under *rabi*, the largest diminution being 37 6 per cent. in the Agra division followed by Jhansi (34·4 per cent.) and Meerut (10·5 per cent.). While there was a fall of 13·4 per cent. in the *rabi* area in the province of Agra, there was an increase of 10·4 per cent. in Oudh. Thanks to timely rains in the winter months the outturn of the *rabi* was the highest since 1921 and there was a record yield of wheat. The outturn of gram, oil-seeds and barley was also good. The monsoon of 1930 was generally speaking satisfactory, though its distribution was uneven. The *kharif* crop was on the whole fair and distinctly better than that of the previous year except for early rice. There was little rain in the first three weeks of October but general showers towards the end brightened the prospects of the *rabi*.

Prices.

12. Prices of the chief grains showed a tendency to remain stationary until the excellent prospects of the *rabi* were known in February. It was not however till the *rabi* harvest was garnered that the price-level collapsed and the decline in the prices of food-grains has not yet been arrested.

The following comparative statement shows the course of prices (in seers to the rupee) during the last three years :—

	Wheat.	*Barley.*	*Gram.*	*Rice.*
July, 1928	6·91	10·95	8·83	5·40
December, 1928	5·63	6·99	6·47	5·02
July, 1929	7·25	9 50	7·75	4·75
December, 1929	7·25	10·25	7·25	5·25
July, 1930	11·50	16·73	11·16	6·45
December, 1930	15·14	25 04	15·34	10·23

Condition of the agricultural classes.

13. The succession of poor harvest in previous years followed by the abnormal drop in prices of food stuffs adversely affected the cultivators. Public health was not altogether satisfactory as the death-rate increased from 24·23 to 26·41 and was higher than the average for the preceding quinquennium. The birth-rate increased but more babies died proportionately.

IRRIGATION.

Area.

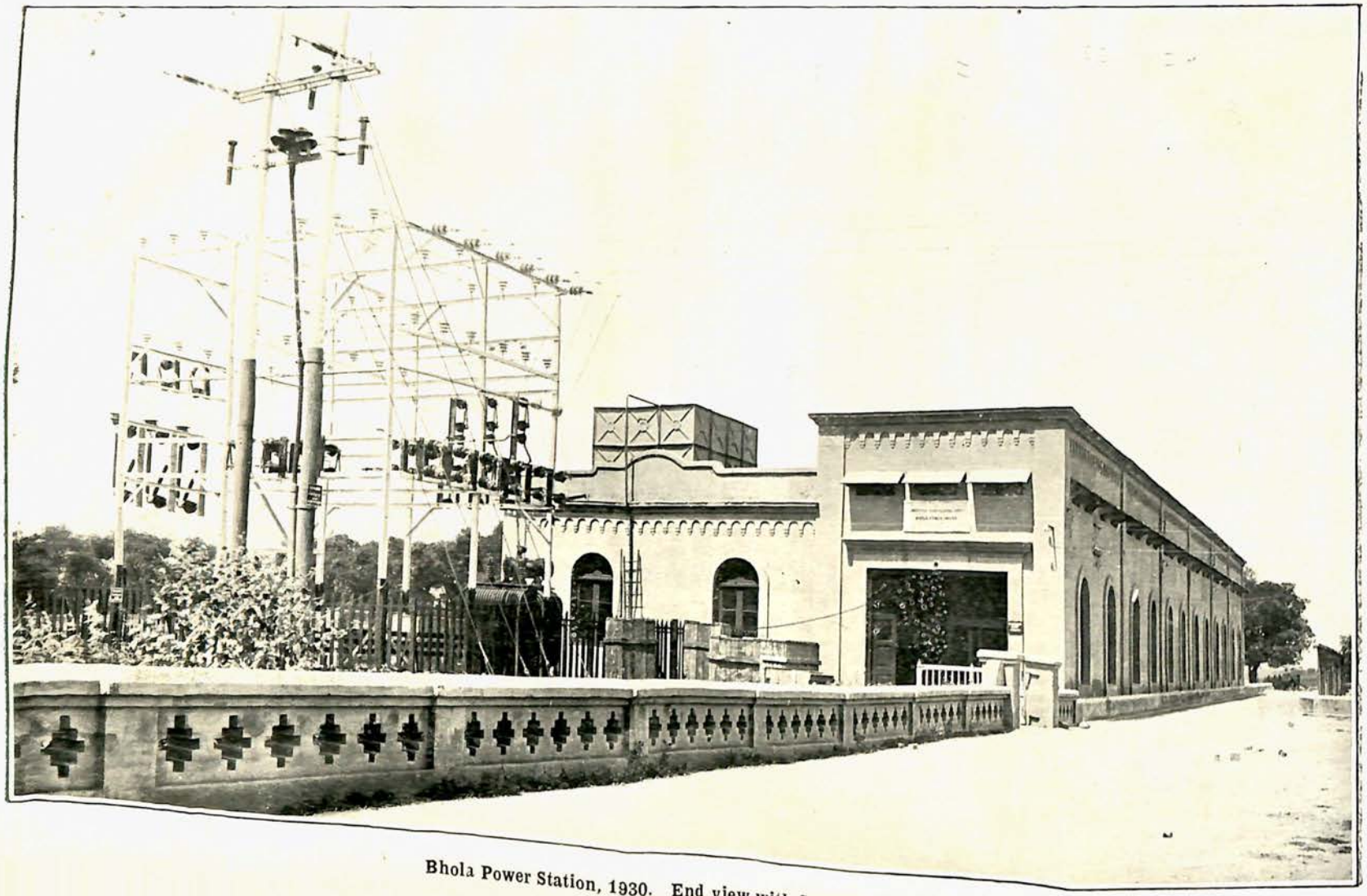
14. The net irrigated area rose by about 5·5 per cent. principally on account of the opening of the Sarda canal which added six lakhs of acres to the irrigated area. The area irrigated from canals rose from 4,122,565 to 4,531,791 acres, while the well-irrigated area decreased from 5,806,799 to 5,610,554.

The estimated value of crops irrigated by State canals was Rs. 24,58·30 lakhs as compared with Rs. 23,68·49 lakhs in the previous year, the increase being due to increased area irrigated. The gross revenue was Rs. 205·05 lakhs as compared with Rs. 147·67 lakhs in the previous year, and net revenue Rs. 1,25·80 lakhs as against Rs. 84·30 lakhs. This large increase was due to the increase in the area irrigated on account of lack of winter rains during the *rabi* and insufficient rains during *kharif* 1929. The net revenue for productive works rose from Rs. 90·45 lakhs to Rs. 1,25·37 lakhs. The net profit on productive works after deducting interest charges was Rs. 39·43 lakhs which gives a return of Rs. 1·86 per cent. on the total capital outlay under this head compared with a return of Rs. 0·63 per cent in the previous year. If the capital outlay on the Sarda canal is excluded the return is 7·19 per cent. On the unproductive works, loss on capital outlay fell from 5·49 per cent. to 3·39 per cent.

Development.

15. A sum of Rs. 1,37·94 lakhs was spent on productive works particularly the Sarda canal (Rs. 70·76 lakhs). A major portion of the expenditure on the Sarda canal went towards the construction of smaller distributaries, drains and watercourses.

Considerable progress was made with the Ganges canal hydro-electric scheme. The original Sumera hydro-electric pumping scheme, including the construction of the Kali Nadi weir and pumping station and its equipment, a feeder channel and the power generating station at the Palra fall was completed. Pumping was started in November 1929. The Bhola power station and the transmission lines from Bhola to Dasna, Dasna to Moradabad, Dasna to Ghaziabad and Bhola to Meerut were completed. The Ramganga pumping scheme made considerable progress and the transmission system was largely completed. The Saharanpur scheme was completed and brought into commercial use during the year. The three initial local schemes known as the Bhola, Sumera and Ramganga schemes which have been connected into a regular net-work or grid, were extended. In all about 720 miles of 37,000 and 11,000 volt lines were constructed during the year. Various agreements were signed with commercial companies for the distribution of electric energy. Negotiations were concluded with the municipal boards of Meerut and Muzaffarnagar and were carried on with the Aligarh Electric Supply Company and the Dayalbagh Institute.



Bhola Power Station, 1930. End view with Switching Station

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

General.

16. Essential services were efficiently maintained though lack of funds permitted any further expansion difficult. All new non-recurring expenditure was concentrated on the completion of projects already in hand. The temporary post of officer on special duty was maintained during the year. To cope with the increasing activities of the department, the existing cadre has been supplemented by a few posts which include an assistant deputy director of agriculture and a principal for the new agricultural school at Gorakhpur. The Cawnpore Agricultural College was affiliated to the Agra University. Vigorous preventive measures to combat the locust pest were undertaken by Government at a total cost of about Rs. 4·10 lakhs. An exceptionally large increase in area was brought under improved varieties of sugarcane. A sub-committee of the United Provinces Cattle Breeding Committee was appointed for preparation of schemes for the supply of good and pure milk and butter and other milk produce. One thousand, five hundred and fifty-seven maunds of improved rice seed were distributed in Pilibhit, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi and Sitapur districts. The co-operation of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce was enlisted in further research and propaganda work for the improvement of cotton.

Improvement of produce.

17. There was a large increase of area under improved crops introduced by the Agricultural Department. There were 1,600,000 acres under wheat, 220,000 acres under cotton, 515,000 acres under sugarcane, 32,000 acres under barley, 71,000 acres under gram and 100,000 acres under miscellaneous crops. The area shown under sugarcane is not a mere estimate as under other crops but approximately represents the actual figures supplied by patwaris. Assuming the extra money value of the improved crops, excepting sugarcane, at Rs. 10 per acre the extra profit gained by cultivators by sowing them is estimated at Rs. 202 lakhs. The area under sugarcane has expanded at a marvellous rate and increased from 2·81 lakhs of acres to 5·15 lakhs in one year. The additional income to cultivators using improved varieties of sugarcane is estimated at Rs. 567 lakhs and the total increased earnings of cultivators of improved crops thus calculated amounts to Rs. 769 lakhs. The Provincial Committee of Agricultural Research met in June 1930 and considered a number of schemes. It resolved to examine the scheme of

agricultural research, submitted by the Benares University, through an expert sub-committee and recommended a grant of Rs. 15,000 to the United Provinces Agricultural Department to be spread over a period of three years for experiments on manure and marketing of new types of barley.

Four farms conducted research in improvement of crops—Muttra specializing in cotton, Cawnpore in botany, Shahjahanpur in sugarcane and Farrukhabad in potatoes. The number of private farms worked under the guidance or with the assistance of the Agricultural Department rose from 964 to 1,118. These farms are of the greatest value as centres for improved methods among the neighbouring villages.

The area demonstrated with improved crops, implements and manure rose from 271,182 acres to 362,950 acres. The number of improved implements issued by the Department rose from 13,718 to 17,760. Similarly 638,624 maunds of improved seed have been distributed from 249 seed stores during the year as against 572,384 maunds from 174 seed stores in the previous year. Owing to lack of money grants-in-aid aggregating Rs. 14,350 were given to fourteen farms in eleven districts as against Rs. 74,300 to 28 farms in eighteen districts in the previous year. A special feature of the activities of this year was that grants of Rs. 300 each were made to three cultivators in the Central Circle to purchase equipment and to the four persons of the cultivating class who had obtained regular practical training in Government farms in the improved methods of cultivation. From 1925-26 to 1929-30 a sum of Rs. 2·12 lakhs has been distributed as grants-in-aid in lieu of the supply of 63,975 maunds of seed excluding sugarcane seed. About 70 per cent. of the seed due to the grant for 1929-30 has been received from the grantees as compared with 74 per cent. in the previous year.

Forty-two projects consisting of seventeen tube-wells, 22 strainer wells and three projects other than tube-wells were completed during the year as against 71 in the previous year. The smaller outturn of work is due largely to *taqavi* not being allotted in time. The construction of a few successful wells in the grid area is likely to encourage a large number of new applications. The progress made in district boring work has been substantially maintained, 1,543 wells having being bored against 1,552 in the previous year. The works carried out during the year add 13,070 acres to the area protected by irrigation.

Students of the Nagina Farm Agricultural Training Class.

Cattle breeding.

18. The deficiency of rainfall handicaped the work in the cattle breeding section and resulted in a reduction in the number of bulls purchased and issued. The failure of the monsoon accentuated the need for the production under irrigation of the full requirement of fodder at the Cattle Breeding Farm in Muttra. From the health point of view the year was a fairly fortunate one. The number of bulls issued by the Department decreased from 779 to 568 and the scheme for the distribution of bulls on part payment was retarded owing to fodder scarcity in Muttra and Etawah. The number of breeding herds maintained at the farms at Muttra and Kheri was 1,488. The total number of bulls at stud during the year was 2,341 as compared with 1,947 in the previous year. The payment scheme was not pushed in the controlled breeding areas owing to fodder scarcity which was also responsible for keeping in abeyance the scheme for the issue of bulls on *taqavi*. The proper inspection of bulls at stud was handicapped owing to the inadequacy of the staff and to the animals being scattered over a large area. The working of the subsidized dairy and milk schemes was examined by a sub-committee and is making satisfactory progress. The fall in world prices is a favourable opportunity for the agriculturists to utilize the advantages of the cattle-breeding industry as an alternative occupation to agriculture.

Education.

19. The co-operative adult education societies did useful work and the Agricultural Department is concentrating its efforts on these to make them popular and well established. One hundred and ninety-five applications were received for admission to the diploma course of the Agricultural College, and 106 for the vernacular course. Forty-six students could be admitted to the former and 23 to the latter course. The affiliation of the Agricultural College to the Agra University has been effected during the year which has necessitated the abolition of the vernacular course. The Bulandshahr School is playing an important part in the training of vernacular middle school teachers and syllabus of the school has been materially improved by substituting rural knowledge for specialized agriculture. Out of 337 applications received for admission 38 students were admitted to the two years' course. The short courses in practical agriculture started in Nagina and Shahjahanpur continued to work satisfactorily. Four students of the Nagina farm have been given grants-in-aid of Rs. 300 each to start their own farms.

Public gardens.

20. Owing to hot winds and temperature in the hot weather and the general failure of the monsoon the season was unsatisfactory. A staff was engaged in experimenting in the destruction of pests by mechanical and botanical methods during the year. Experiments were also made with new varieties of fruits, storage of potatoes, propagation of fruit trees, shrubs and roses. The production of flowers and vegetable seeds was carried out in the commercial gardens of the Government at Saharanpur and Chaubattia (Kumaun). A State scholarship tenable in England for three years was awarded to a member of the United Provinces Provincial Subordinate Agricultural Service.

Forests.

Disforestation and afforestation.

21. In the afforestation division 463 acres were sown as against 500 in the previous year, out of which 147 acres will have to be resown owing to poor monsoon conditions. In addition to these, eight acres were planted in the Edye Forest and Alampur experimental khela and kadir areas in the Meerut and Muzaffarnagar districts respectively. In Kumaun 298 acres of the Manila plantations were opened to grazing as after 19 years' closure the plantation has reached the sapling stage and is now beyond serious damage by cattle. A further adjoining area is now being taken up for afforestation. In north Kheri deep ploughing with a disc plough and motor tractor in the Sarota Phanta gave good results. In the Eastern circle an attempt is being made to afforest grass lands near the Mala rest house in the Pilibhit division but the damage done by wild animals has hitherto prevented success. In the Western circle miscellaneous forests of little value are being replaced by valuable plantations of teak and *khair*, *semul*, and *gutel*, the last two being utilized by the match industry. The total area of such plantations is 530 acres, 160 acres having been added in the Haldwani and Ramnagar divisions during the year. In Chakrata 188,000 deodar plants were put down over 185 acres which included part of the previous year's plantations where the poor monsoon of 1928 had resulted in heavy casualties. In Saharanpur 22,000 transplants and cuttings of bamboos, teak, *sissoo* and *siris* were set out over 170 acres. Teak, *khair* and *shisham* plantations are replacing the miscellaneous forests of Gonda and Gorakhpur. Plantation work is in progress in the Jhansi and Banda divisions. In the Kumaun circle, 1,505 acres of unstocked areas were sown with 73 maunds of *chir* seeds as compared

with 600 acres sown with twelve maunds in the previous year. Good progress was made during the year in the *panchayat* forest scheme in Kumaun. In the Almora district 27 *panchayats* were provisionally organized. In Garhwal some class II forests are being made over to *panchayats*.

22. The 1929 season was hot and very unfavourable for fire-protection. There were 264 fires which burned an area of 136 square miles compared with 267 fires and 55 square miles in the previous year. The percentage of failure was therefore 4·1 as compared with 1·7 in the previous year. The cost of fire-protection rose from Rs. 28 to Rs. 31 per square mile. The controlled burning in Kumaun is a useful form of protection in which the villagers help freely. There was a marked increase of 2,600 acres in the area in West Almora burnt by the villagers free of cost. The total area burnt under control was 56,000 acres of which 19,000 were burnt free by villagers in Naini Tal, Garhwal and West Almora. The forests did not suffer much from natural calamities. The winter was milder than usual. There was some damage caused by frost and drought. Sal trees were beginning to die in numbers in parts of the Bahraich and South Kheri divisions due to sudden lowering of the sub-soil water level. No damage from water-logging or seepage from the Sarda canal is yet noticeable. Some damage was caused by the erosion of the Sarda river in certain sal forests of the South Kheri division. Experiments in game proof fences to exclude deer from sal regeneration areas are being continued and the results are sufficiently promising. Locusts caused damage to seedlings in regeneration areas in Almora and the experimental areas in the district of Meerut, and 8,955 acres of forests were burnt under control in the Almora division with a view to kill the hoppers. Remedial measures for killing insects were also devised and taken. **Protection.**

23. The total area under concentrated natural regeneration was 203,908 acres of which 104,118 contained sal trees and 84,786 contained coniferous forests. Concentrated regeneration of sal from seed in the conversion areas continues to be a very difficult problem and is receiving closer attention. Measures have successfully been taken for the concentrated natural regeneration of *chir* forests to produce uniform crops. **Production.**

The total value of the produce removed from forests during the year was Rs. 54,73 lakhs of which Rs. 44,48 lakhs represented the value of timber and fuel. The output of resin for the

year was 86,126 maunds and the average rate of yield per 100 channels was 7·62 maunds as compared with 6·9 maunds in the previous year and is the highest figure on record. The total profit from the resin industry was Rs. 2,22,532. During the year 541,904 railway sleepers were extracted. One of the most important features of the year's working was the development of the match industry at Bareilly. It is anticipated that this industry will take over from the Forest Department 325,000 cubic feet of *semul* and 70,000 cubic feet *gutel* timber.

Communications.

24. Expenditure on roads and bridges fell from Rs. 1·77 lakh to Rs. 1·71 lakh, of which Rs. 26,217 were spent on new works and the rest on repairs. The increased expenditure on repairs was due to special work required in South Kheri where the amonnt of water increased as a result of the Sarda canal. The Nandhaur valley tramway and the Gorakhpur tramway showed a surplus of Rs. 1·07 lakh and Rs. 0·29 lakh respectively.

General.

25. Fodder was again scarce though not to the same extent as in the previous year. No special officer was required this year to direct the hay operations. The most important feature of the year has been the severe trade depression and the unsettled conditions. At the time of the annual auctions of forest produce in the rains of 1930 merchants had large stocks of timber and bamboos on hand unsold and the demand for the new contracts of the year was poor. Many of these auctions were picketed by Congress volunteers. Poor prices were obtained at the auctions and some were unsold but this was due more to the adverse economic conditions than to the activities of the picketers. Lantern slide lectures on the United Provinces forests were given at Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow and at the Gorakhpur and Cawnpore colleges. As an experiment an air survey of forest is being made over 30 square miles of forest in the Pilibhit and North Kheri division.

INDUSTRY AND TRADE.

26. The year was unexceptionally unfavourable for trade and industry in general. It opened hopefully with the prospect of a good *rabi* harvest after a succession of lean years, but the sudden and sharp fall in the prices of agricultural produce and the contraction in the export market due to the world-wide depression in trade greatly reduced the purchasing power of the agriculturist and left traders and manufacturers with stocks which they could not sell. The political unrest and the boycott

movement also had a harmful effect on trade and most of the provincial industries suffered. Fortunately the province was free from labour troubles during the year.

Cotton mills, on the whole, did not fare badly. Sales were low in the second quarter of the year and stocks accumulated but sales improved in October and November. The boycott movement did not greatly benefit the Indian mills as it resulted mainly in a demand for *khaddar*. Profits were reduced because of the low purchasing power of customers and of the fluctuations in the price of raw cotton and the constant tendency of prices to fall. The hand-weaving industry generally flourished but hand-weavers of finer and more specialized fabrics have suffered severely by the general preference for *khaddar*. The weavers of fine *pugrees* at Sikandrabad have almost lost their market and the demand for *chikan*, *zardozi* and *kamkhab* has generally fallen. The cotton printing trade, however, has benefited by a demand for hand-woven printed *saris*. The use of aerograph is increasing. The Farrukhabad firms finding their export business slack have taken to *sari* printing. The silk weaving industry did good business at the beginning of the year owing to many weddings but later suffered badly as a result of the preference for *khaddar*. The imposition of a 30 per cent. import duty by the Kashmir State has adversely affected the Benares silk industry, and the demand for Benares silk brocades is also low. At the beginning of the year the woollen mill industry was suffering from severe foreign competition and was later hit by the boycott movement but the demand improved at the beginning of the winter. The hand-woven blanket industry competed with cheap foreign articles and though it was helped by the *swadeshi* movement the prices were low and profits small. The carpet industry at Mirzapur and Agra suffered from the general trade depression abroad and had to reduce prices. The foreign trade in hide and skin was slack and the prices of finished leathers also suffered owing to severe competition from cheap imported leather and cheap canvas and rubber-soled shoes.

The additional protection given by the increase in duty early in the year enabled sugar factories to work at a profit even though the price of Java sugar fell further during the year. The price of *gur* fell heavily during the year and enabled refining mills to work again at a profit and a few of them restarted work. The vegetable oil industry had an unfavourable year and

many of the smaller mills have been forced to close down. There were abnormal fluctuations in prices. The export market which controls the prices for oil seeds and oil cakes ceased to purchase in the Indian market which accentuated the slump in seed prices and made oil cake almost unsaleable. Linseed crushing was almost entirely stopped as mills were unable to dispose of their oil cake. Shellac prices fell considerably.

The artware industries were effected by a falling off in the foreign demand and in the tourist traffic. The glass bangle industry of Firozabad had to meet a stiff competition in the better quality bangles imported from Czecho-Slovakia. The large cigarette factory at Saharanpur suffered severely from the boycott. The engineering trade was naturally dull. The turpentine factory felt the effects of falling prices and foreign competition and particularly that of Swedish wood turpentine which is a bye-product in the paper pulp-making industry. The *kutch* and *katha* enterprise however paid a higher dividend. The Bareilly furniture trade was dull.

Conditions of employment.

27. The scheme for housing accommodation in Cawnpore has not yet matured. The Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, have received Government sanction to build a number of quarters for their labourers. Several cotton mills made improvements in the ventilation and cooling of factories.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Problems of industry.

28. General trade depression and a sudden fall in prices of agricultural produce forbade any great development of industry. In such conditions capitalists are generally unwilling to risk launching out into new enterprise. There was, however, an increase in the number of sugar factories, both large and small. The Western India Match Company's factory is nearing completion and together with the Bareilly Match Factory is now producing 6,400 gross boxes per annum. A new oil mill is being erected at Cawnpore; while the jute mill there commenced working during the year and now supplies the local demand for gunny bags. Several power hosiery plants were installed and this industry bids fair to develop. A number of towns in the grid area and outside were electrified during the year. So far the use of electricity for industrial purposes has mostly been confined to flour mills and for pumping but there are already signs of an increasing demand and the possibilities of its use in a number of small industries are attracting attention. In Meerut,

Saharanpur and Roorkee there are already a number of small plants in operation and it is hoped that Moradabad will soon follow suit. A new woollen mill was opened at Mirzapur to supply yarn to one of the carpet firms there. The small engineering works in Cawnpore are making good progress; while the Dayalbagh Model Industries in Agra have introduced the manufacture of several new metal articles.

Government aid.

29. Owing to financial stringency no increase was possible in the Industries Department budget. Loans amounting to Rs. 21,000 were sanctioned. The United Provinces Stores Purchase Department made purchases totalling Rs. 30·34 lakhs in the financial year 1929-30 of which Rs. 10·78 lakhs were for articles manufactured in this province. The office of the Director of Industries dealt with over 200 industrial inquiries. Grants to the extent of Rs. 14,113 were given by the Board of Industries during the present year, chiefly to assist the start of small and promising industries. Research work and experiments were carried on at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute particularly in connexion with the retting of hemp and small cane crushers. The oil department dealt with numerous inquiries regarding new methods of increasing the output from the existing plants. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research appointed a sugar technologist during the year at Cawnpore and made a grant of Rs. 1·25 lakhs towards the cost of the new sugar factory plant there and a recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 per annum for five years for its maintenance. Technical education absorbs the main share of the department's budget. No foreign scholarships were awarded during the year. Three existing scholarships in electrical engineering were extended for a further period.

General.

30. Efforts were continued to improve the technique of cottage workers by means of demonstrations at exhibitions and fairs notably at the *Kumbh mela* at Allahabad and by demonstration parties from the technical institutions which visited the workers at their homes. The weavers are now making use of fast dyes. The peripatetic dyeing school did useful work and the demonstration parties of the model weaving schools had some success in popularizing fly-shuttle looms. Attempts were also made to introduce the manufacture of fancy borders for *saris*. The Emporium continued its endeavours to develop market for artware. Efforts to introduce better designs were

also continued. At the request of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour an inquiry was carried out into the family budgets of certain classes of factory workers at Cawnpore, Lucknow and Gorakhpur.

COMMUNICATIONS, BUILDINGS AND POWER.

Railways.

31. There were two lines under construction during the year, the Lucknow-Sultanpur-Zafrabad line and the Unao-Madhoganj line. Work on the Kartal-Kamasin line was not resumed during the year. The Chandpur-Muazzampur line was opened for traffic on January 5, 1930, and the new Cawnpore Central station was completed.

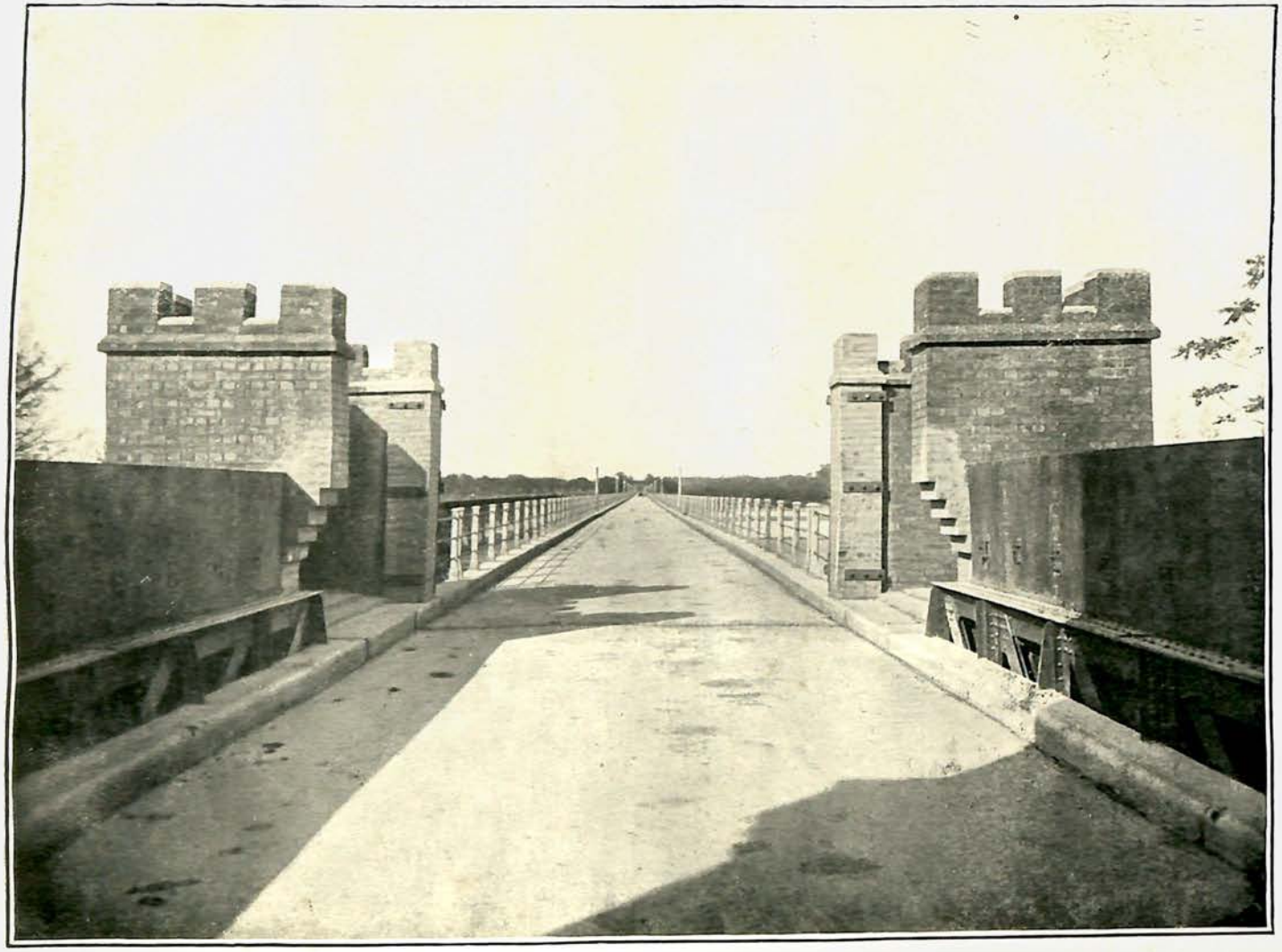
Roads and bridges.

32. Progress on the scheme for the reconstruction of roads under the care of the department, was well maintained. Ninety-six miles of road were reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 17·71 lakhs, bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 109·04 lakhs. Of the various methods of construction employed, that of cement concrete has given the most satisfactory results. Owing to the retrenchment of funds due to famine in certain parts of the province work on reconstruction had to be considerably curtailed.

The first instalment of Rs. 4·7 lakhs from the Petrol Tax Road Fund was received during the year from the Government of India and work has been started on the improvement of roads in the province according to a five-year programme approved by the Road Board of the Government of India. The construction of the Roorkee-Hardwar road has been commenced from the assets of this fund.

The expenditure on new construction work was Rs. 8·19 lakhs. The motor road between Dehra Dun and Mussoorie was completed and opened to traffic this year. Satisfactory progress was made on the construction of the Phaphamau-Hanumanganj road and the Gorakhpur bye-pass.

The Lachhmanjhula suspension bridge in the Dehra Dun district was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2·48 lakhs and was opened to traffic by His Excellency the Governor on April 11, 1930. Two bridges in the Naini Tal division on the pilgrim route to Badrinath were completed, as also the Gumti bridge on the Lucknow-Bareilly road. Reinforced concrete decking was provided on the metre gauge bridge on the Ganges at Cawnpore at a cost of Rs. 2·80 lakhs.



New Re-inforced Docking over the Ganges Bridge at Cawnpore.

Buildings.

33. The construction of new police stations, the Intermediate College, Allahabad, the Agricultural School, Gorakhpur, and the cattle farm buildings at Jhansi were continued. The civil court buildings at Naini Tal, Moradabad and Azamgarh, the Maternity Hospital attached to the Medical College, Lucknow, and improvements to civil courts at Sitapur, Kheri and Sultanpur were the chief works started during the year. The new buildings completed included the Technological Institute, Cawnpore, the Intermediate College, Allahabad (main building) the Civil Surgeon's bungalow, Mirzapur and the Provincial Hygiene Institute buildings at Lucknow.

Electricity.

34. The total number of electric supply licensees rose from sixteen to twenty. The electric supply of the towns of Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Jhansi and Roorkee and the districts of Bijnor, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Bulandshahr and Meerut have been developed. Licences for the towns of Budaun, Mirzapur, Khurja, Muzaffarnagar, Fyzabad, Meerut and Etawah have been granted, while licences for the towns of Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh are under consideration. The Ganges canal electric supply scheme is being developed and the three local initial projects known as the Sumera Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Bhola Scheme and the Ramganga Pumping Scheme are now linked into a transmission system to supply power to the districts of Bijnor, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh. The hydro stations generate power and transmit it over a transmission system of approximately 156 miles of double circuit and 682 miles of single circuit. The power stations at Palra, Bhola and Bahadurabad have been completed and various lines connecting the districts of Meerut, Moradabad, Bijnor, Aligarh and Bulandshahr have been completed. The total population served in the area traversed by the lines is well over two millions.

Organization of the Public Works Department.

35. A temporary sub-division called the "Famine sub-division" comprising all famine works in the districts of Gonda and Bahraich was opened on April 17 and closed on July 31, 1929. The cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers was reduced from 29 to 28. The strength of the Subordinate Engineering Service was increased from 108 to 111. A temporary post of a special officer was created for a period of one month from March 19, 1930, in connexion with the operations for the destruction of locusts.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Administration.

36. The year was unfavourable for co-operative activities. A succession of bad harvests, visitations of locusts in the west of the province and the sudden and sharp drop in the prices of grain caused acute distress in the rural areas and reduced the resources of the people. There were seven assistant registrars and 55 inspectors; of the latter, six were for special work, viz., two for industrial societies, one for industries subsidiary to agriculture, one for agricultural propaganda, one for adult education and one lady inspector for work among the women. There were 52 auditors of whom 25 were on time-scale salary and the rest on a fixed pay and it is proposed to reduce the number of the latter, as most of them are imperfectly equipped for the work, and replace them with better qualified men on a higher salary. The United Provinces Co-operative Union now employs 180 supervisors and is also managing the work of running co-operative journals. The Banking Inquiry Committee has made several valuable suggestions for the betterment of societies. The training of supervisors is being continued and a training class was held for bank accountants for a period of three months.

Progress in 1928-29.

37. Experiments were undertaken in co-operative marketing but the present low prices are a hindrance. Group conferences of *panchayats* were held in which a number of useful resolutions were passed. The cultivators were induced to take up better methods of farming. The better living societies on the whole have useful work to their credit and they have introduced a few social, sanitary and agricultural improvements. A few selected groups for intensive work have been selected and the services of three fieldmen have been obtained. The schools for adult education did well on the whole and it was found that in places where these schools existed, the people were too busy thinking of the improvement of their economic condition to take part in the political activities of any kind. The reorganization of credit societies continued and 576 societies are reported to have been reorganized.

Central credit societies numbered 69 of which 60 were central banks and nine banking unions. The Sandila Bank went into liquidation and the Christian Central Bank also went into voluntary liquidation. Deposits decreased from Rs. 27·50 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 24·65 lakhs. The need for a provincial bank is keenly felt by the department as it would guide

and control financial transactions of central banks. Sums overdue from working societies rose from Rs. 17·52 lakhs to Rs. 20·28 lakhs. Loan advances fell from Rs. 37·14 lakhs to Rs. 30·25 lakhs. The financial position of central banks on the whole is unsatisfactory and many banks are working at a loss and some banks are even paying interest to depositors out of their capital.

Of the nine non-credit central societies, seven are agricultural. The sugarcane sale union at Ghugli in the district of Gorakhpur has succeeded in establishing itself. An experiment is being tried to start a number of small seed stores to cater to the needs of the neighbouring villages. The two non-agricultural central societies at Sandila and Agra worked at a loss.

The total number of primary agricultuaal credit societies decreased from 5,390 to 5,044 in spite of the fact that 130 societies were registered during the year. Since July 1, 1930, 67 credit societies have been registered in addition to five societies for the sale of *ghi*, three for consolidation of holdings, two for employees and ten for better living and adult education. Advances rose from Rs. 31·64 lakhs to Rs. 37·79 lakhs though the sums outstanding decreased from Rs. 83·70 to Rs. 80·88 lakhs. The condition of most societies is not satisfactory, for the number of societies which distributed dividends decreased from 836 to 803 and 304 societies worked at a loss. Five hundred and two societies are bankrupt as the loan due to the bank exceeds that recoverable from members. No less than 935 societies failed to pay the whole of the last instalment due from them to the bank.

The dairy at Allahabad lost by the embezzlements of five successive managers. Four more sugarcane societies were organized during the year bringing the total number to sixteen. Six societies were organized for the sale of *ghi* in the Agra district and eleven societies are working for consolidating holding, in the districts of Saharanpur and Bijnor. There are now 22 societies registered for better farming, 51 for better living, fourteen for rural reconstruction and nineteen for adult education. Limited liability credit societies flourished well. Unlimited liability credit societies which mostly consist of cottage industrialists deteriorated. Purchase and sale societies fell in number from ten to six. Five hundred and two societies were liquidated during the year including two central banks and many more are ripe for liquidation.

One hundred and seventy-six societies have been liquidated since July 1, 1930. The work of liquidation has been practically held up owing to the fact that default is now almost universal due to the fall in prices.

Excluding audit charges, the total cost to Government on the working of the movement during the year 1930 was Rs. 4·61 lakhs voted and Rs. 29,000 non-voted as against Rs. 3·90 lakhs voted and Rs. 25,000 non-voted in the previous year.

Future progress.

38. The co-operative credit movement received a severe setback from the adverse agricultural conditions. Since July 1930 the effect of the fall of prices has been felt more keenly than before. Cultivators had buoyed themselves with the belief that prices would go up at sowing time but their hopes were falsified and many grain dealers gave grain without interest so that the co-operative societies, which had purchased grain just after the harvest in the hope of being able to lend it on interest to the members in October, were hard hit. Collections of co-operative societies have suffered very considerably and the amounts collected during the half year ending December 1930 are abnormally low in almost the whole of the province. It cannot however be denied that the co-operative department is making genuine improvements in methods of business, farming and living.

EDUCATION.

General development.

39. The rate of progress of the previous year was not maintained in the year under review. The total number of students rose from 1,491,403 to 1,521,748 but the increase of 30,265 is small compared with the large increases in the previous years. Expenditure increased from Rs. 3,75·93 lakhs to Rs. 3,76·82 lakhs. Thirty-six municipalities have introduced compulsory primary education in the whole or part of the areas under their control and fifteen are maturing their schemes. The municipal board of Rae Bareli applied for the introduction of compulsory primary education in the whole area under their jurisdiction. Twenty-six district boards have now adopted compulsory primary education and many boards are preparing to introduce the scheme. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs recurring and Rs. 1 lakh non-recurring was provided in the budget for grants to district boards for compulsory primary education and grants amounting to Rs. 3·56 lakhs recurring and Rs. 51,360 non-recurring were paid to them. Government have decided that

as a number of district boards had large balances in their education funds which they have failed to use to advantage, a district board shall not be allowed to have in the total of its education balances (excluding balances of non-recurring grants) at the close of any financial year more than one-eleventh of its total prescribed minimum recurring expenditure for vernacular education. Lack of money acts as a check on extended application of the principle of compulsion. Again, the distance between home and school in rural areas, together with the part played by child labour in rural economy creates additional obstacles.

A committee known as the " Literacy Committee " consisting of official and non-official members was appointed by Government " to draw up a practical programme for making all boys and girls literate within a fixed period " in pursuance of a resolution passed in the United Provinces Legislative Council on June 25, 1929.

The Department has sanctioned a scheme for training selected teachers in physical training. It has come into operation from January 1931. The training will be given by the superintendents of physical training attached to each of the three provinical training colleges.

The class for the training of handicraft teachers which commcommenced in July 1929 completed the course in May 1930. Of the men trained fourteen have since found employment. Another class was formed in July last with twenty students.

The training of drawing masters for high and middle schools is progressing. The total number of drawing masters trained at a special course is now 180. Recent examinations show that as a result, manual training and drawing in secondary schools have considerably improved.

In July 1930, eleven aided schools introduced manual training and are now giving the benefit of this training to about 2,500 students. New manual training centres are now being built at Almora and Fyzabad and these will be completed and equipped during the financial year.

The number of agricultural classes was 32 on March 31, 1930. Since then four new classes have been opened. The batch of 43 teachers who were under training at Bulandshahr returned to their respective districts in October after completion of their training. In July 1930, 55 teachers were deputed by the district boards for training in rural knowledge at the

Agricultural Institute, Naini. Similar training has since been given also to 30 teachers at Bulandshahr from October 1930.

There has been a certain amount of deterioration in the standard of English in the secondary institutions as a result of the introduction of the vernacular as a medium of instruction, but it may be arrested to some extent if the *viva voce* test in English is reintroduced.

Discipline was sorely tried by political distraction. The Department issued rules to prevent teachers from taking part in political activities directed against the authority of Government. The certificates of teachers who were found taking part in these activities were cancelled. Government have decided to supersede the district board, Rae Bareli, for two years with effect from November 1, 1930. The Education Committee of the district has accordingly ceased to function and the educational work of the district is carried on by the Deputy Commissioner.

Scouting has made satisfactory progress and continues to be popular. The girl guides movement has had a wholesome influence.

University education.

40. There has been a slight increase in the enrolment in the five universities. At the Allahabad University a certain number of lecturerships in various subjects were created. Two new wings were added to the Muir hostel. A night school in a village was opened by the Social Service League of the University. At the Lucknow University the new Chemistry block was completed and a separate block for Zoology is nearing completion. A separate Pharmacology laboratory was built. Considerable progress has been made with the framing of statutes and regulations in the Agra University. A Faculty and a Board of Studies in Agriculture has been created and the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, was granted affiliation. At the Benares Hindu University the dissection hall for the college of Ayurveda was completed. The gymnasium, the library and the Agricultural College buildings are nearing completion. The staff of the Women's College has been strengthened. A number of valuable scholarships have been founded. Seth Gauri Shanker Goenka has created an endowment for the maintenance of a temporary chair for the teaching of *Itihasa* and *Purana* at the Government Sanskrit College for a period of five years and a professor has recently been appointed to the post.

Secondary education.

41. The number of secondary institutions rose from 994 to 963 and enrolment increased from 158,709 to 167,944. Expenditure increased from Rs. 78·98 lakhs to Rs. 83·23 lakhs. The Lucknow Christian College introduced Urdu and Civics as new optional subjects. Lack of funds prevented further provision in the teaching of Economics, Hindi and Urdu in the colleges at Etawah and Fyzabad. The number of high schools rose from 249 to 258 and enrolment from 78,236 to 82,492. The percentage of trained teachers is still low. A music class was opened in one more school. The number of vernacular middle schools rose from 666 to 675 and enrolment from 76,097 to 80,969. A new feature was the addition of rural instruction in the vernacular middle schools. Thirty district board teachers were sent for training to the Rural Workers' Training class at Benares. The benefits of the medical inspection of students would be greater if parents and guardians displayed a greater interest in the health of their children.

Primary education.

42. There were 20,068 primary schools as compared with 20,013 in the previous year and enrolment increased from 1,139,971 to 1,155,142. Expenditure rose from Rs. 84·16 lakhs to Rs. 85·69 lakhs towards which Government contributed Rs. 60·50 lakhs. The local bodies met about one-fourth of the total cost. The supply of trained teachers is not yet equal to the demand. Frequent transfers and lack of contact with the outer world impair their efficiency and reduce the standard of instruction. The methods of teaching in infant classes leave room for improvement. Games find but little room in primary school life and need more attention on the part of teachers. School gardens are becoming popular.

Education of girls.

43. The number of institutions for education of girls fell from 2,160 to 2,155 of which 169 were unrecognized. Enrolment, however, rose from 90,044 to 97,380 and expenditure from Rs. 16·56 lakhs to Rs. 17·72 lakhs. The total enrolment in vernacular schools of all kinds rose from 77,123 to 84,750. Little substantial progress can be made in the vernacular education of girls until teachers are better paid and schools better equipped and housed. There are very few anglo-vernacular middle schools although there is a growing demand for English education.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Births and deaths.

44. The year 1930 was not quite so healthy as the previous year. The actual recorded number of births and deaths for the

year is not yet available. The death-rate is estimated at 26·4, per mille as compared with 24·26 in 1929 and 24·18, the mean for the previous five years. The estimated birth-rate for 1930 shows an increase over that of the previous year. The infantile mortality rate was 173·95 as against 168·61 in the preceding year. There was an increase in the number of deaths under all heads except plague. The largest increases were under cholera: and the number of deaths from cholera and fevers were 900,971 and 73,565.

The Public Health Department made every effort to check the spread of cholera. All the districts in the Benares, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Gorakhpur divisions, where the scheme for the control of cholera has been in force for several years, were as usual adequately equipped with public health staff, permanganate of potash and requisite medicines. Comprehensive rules were issued in June 1929 for the guidance of Government officers and local authorities for dealing with epidemics more efficiently. Although funds are not yet available to introduce the scheme throughout the United Provinces, district medical officers of health and civil surgeons were supplied with medicines to deal with outbreaks of cholera, additional public health staff was deputed to cholera-stricken districts and monetary grants were, as usual, made to local authorities to assist them in the suppression of cholera. Temporary regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897) as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1920 comprising the removal of patients to hospitals, prohibition of infected persons from entering public vehicles, disinfection of infected clothing, private dwellings and water supply, etc., as recommended by the district magistrates, were made from time to time and enforced in several districts. Instructions were also issued by Government to heads of departments with regard to the protection of touring officers from infection while touring in the affected areas.

Public health services.

45. The activities of the Public Health Department were chiefly directed to the control of epidemic diseases, and the department continued its investigation against malaria. Malarial surveys were carried out in several places and a number of places were visited for studying local conditions with a view to advise local authorities on the prevention of malaria. Several experimental anti-malarial works, such as the introduction of larvæ-eating fish into breeding places, the cultivation of cinchona, village tank

treatment, etc., were also continued in a few rural areas. Quinine and cinchona febrifuge were supplied to the malaria-stricken districts for free distribution. The cinchonization scheme which was continued in a few selected districts was extended to several groups of villages. It is becoming very popular amongst the villagers and the results achieved are encouraging.

The medical and sanitary arrangements of fairs and religious gatherings held in the United Provinces during 1930 were as usual controlled by the Public Health Department. All the anti-epidemic and sanitary measures which have proved by experience to be effective were put into force. Elaborate precautions were taken at the *Kumbh mela* held at Allahabad in January and February, 1930, which attracted a very large number of visitors from all over India. The number of pilgrims was estimated at about 35 lakhs. The preventive measures against the importation of cholera consisted of inspection of pilgrims at the border railway stations, certain railway stations *en route* and on the railway stations at Allahabad. Arrangements were also made in all the districts of the United Provinces for voluntary inoculation of intending pilgrims against cholera. Temporary regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act were also enforced in the *Kumbh mela* area as well as in the Allahabad municipality.

The scheme of medical inspection of scholars by the officers of the Public Health Department is in operation in the English schools and Intermediate colleges for boys in 44 towns. During the period from January 1, 1929 to April 30, 1930, municipal medical officers of health visited 476 schools and examined 54,084 scholars. The district medical officers of health visited 2,557 schools and examined 135,154 scholars for general purposes and with special reference to vaccination. Vaccination in girls' schools was as far as possible performed by health visitors. During 1929-30, 1,619,582 persons were vaccinated as against 1,553,631 in 1928-29. Experiments in the modified methods of vaccinating persons were conducted in the districts of Naini Tal, Bulandshahr and Agra but as the results achieved were not conclusive, a more extended trial is being carried out.

The officers of the Hygiene Publicity Bureau imparted training in hygiene to officers and men of the Police Training School at Moradabad and to kanungos and patwaris. The Bureau

trained school masters as sanitary scouts and enlisted the assistance of scout organizations for village aid work : and also issued instructions for social service to be done by schools, *panchayats* and village aiders in selected circles of the Partabgarh district. This latter feature has undoubtedly appealed most to the villagers. Many village aid societies were formed in villages with the help of the co-operative societies under the "village uplift" scheme and were very popular and successful. The Bureau opened public health exhibitions at all big fairs in which were displayed various models and posters giving the causes, main symptoms and directions for the prevention of various epidemic diseases. Demonstrations of instructive cinema films, which provided both recreation and education in health matters, were also given.

The district health scheme is in force in 28 districts and could not be extended to more districts on account of financial stringency. Propaganda work was done by the staff, a "sanitary conscience" has been created in rural areas and several improved methods have been introduced into the ordinary domestic and village economy with considerable benefits to the villagers. Small public health works were carried out in notified areas, town areas and *panchayats* and other villages for which funds were sanctioned by the Board of Public Health.

The total output of crude lymph from the Government Bovine Lymph Dépôt during 1929-30 was 27,561 grammes as compared with 21,752 grammes in 1928-29.

Engineering branch of the Public Health.

46. The department carried out during 1929-30 original works costing Rs. 14·68 lakhs. In addition the department had in hand work of the value of Rs. 12·76 lakhs for local authorities and supervised works amounting to about Rs. 3·18 lakhs which are under construction by local authorities through their own agency. The chief schemes carried out were improvements in the water supply system at Agra, Almora, Benares, Dehra Dun, Fatehpur-Sikri (Agra) and the *Kumbh mela* at Allahabad. Work is in progress in connexion with water supply improvements in Benares, Fyzabad and Muttra. Work on the Cawnpore and Allahabad water supply improvements which were under the charge of their respective municipalities were finished during the year.

Important drainage works were carried out at Agra, Ajodhia, Bindraban, Cawnpore, Hardwar and Jhansi. Anti-malarial works were carried out at Bareilly and Piran Kaliar in

His Excellency the Governor, the Commissioner, the Collector with the Hon'ble Raja Moti Chand, C.I.E., of Benares, visiting the rural workers training class at the Government Demonstration Farm, Benares. Young men under training themselves carry out all the manual work at the farm.

the district of Saharanpur. Electric supply schemes were undertaken for the towns of Fyzabad, Khurja, Meerut, Mussoorie and Patwadangar.

Medical services.

47. During 1930, four district board dispensaries were taken over by district boards and these have appointed their own medical officers on lower rates of pay than those given to the Subordinate Medical Service. Subsidies to private practitioners for settling in rural areas and for building and maintaining dispensaries were continued. Two new State dispensaries were opened at Banbassa (Canal) and Lachmipur (Forest), and staffed by Subordinate Medical Service officers. Schemes for the provincialization of five district head-quarters' hospitals have been prepared, but were not carried out owing to lack of funds. The cadre of Indian Medical Service civil surgeons during the year remained unchanged but that of the Provincial Medical Service civil surgeons is gradually increasing owing to the fact that civil surgeoncies hitherto held by members of the Indian Medical Department are being held permanently by Provincial Medical officers as those of the Indian Medical Department retire. The appointment of medical officers to the Provincial Medical Service continues to be carried out by a selection committee and a special committee now makes selection of Provincial Medical Service officers for promotion to the status of civil surgeons. The cadre of women medical officers of all grades remains the same. It is very difficult to get medical women of the stamp of the sub-assistant surgeon class for employment in rural tracts on the small rates of pay. Eighteen new women sub-assistant surgeons and 42 midwives were engaged during the year.

Three new lecturerships in Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology at the Agra Medical School have been created. The post of Principal of the Agra Medical School has now been made a separate one.

Maternity and child welfare.

48. Indigenous *dais* and midwives were trained in the Dufferin and women's hospitals: and the United Provinces branch of the Lady Chelmsford League gave monetary grants and other assistance to various child welfare centres in the towns of these provinces. Efforts are being made to extend the scheme of child welfare work to the rural areas also.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT.

Crosthwaite Committee.

49. The Crosthwaite Committee which had been appointed by Government to examine the position of the Improvement

Trusts at Allahabad, Lucknow and Cawnpore made its recommendations, but the orders of Government on the recommendations were not received in time to enable the Trusts to make provision for schemes in the budget for 1930-31. As Trusts can no longer expect much assistance either by way of loan or grant from Government, the future of the Trusts entirely depends on the funds already at their disposal. It was decided that major schemes in process of completion should be carried through, that financial considerations make it unlikely that several of the larger or most costly of the new schemes can be taken up, and that each Trust should concentrate for the most part on the schemes of slum clearance and provision of open spaces in congested areas and improved housing of the poor classes.

Lucknow. The Government permitted the Lucknow Improvement Trust to continue the management of nazul for a further period of ten years and to spend nazul surplus, which is estimated at Rs. 40,000 per annum, on Trust or nazul schemes. Good progress was made in the making of roads. The development scheme in Ganeshganj, which is known as the "La Touche Road Development Scheme," was not taken up as the question of a site for the technical school was not settled. The Trust will probably take up the Bashiratganj housing scheme as its principal scheme in the year 1931-32. The open space in the Katari Tola Chauk is still in the same state. This scheme will yield little or no return on the outlay and it is difficult to carry it out until funds are available. The schemes for small open spaces in Mewa Wali Serai and Tobacco Mandi are nearing completion. A large number of plots were disposed of during the year and a few buildings were also completed.

Allahabad. The main work of the Allahabad Improvement Trust during the year was the execution of the Mirganj Open Area Scheme. The properties involved in it are still in course of acquisition, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 9·81 lakhs. Properties of the value of Rs. 5·30 lakhs have already been acquired. The Trust is now engaged in providing open areas in congested localities and in providing some houses for the poor.

Cawnpore. Work in the Cawnpore Improvement Trust was slowed down as Government had intimated that no financial aid from external sources was forthcoming. Slack trade, the tight money market and political disturbances considerably retarded

the sale of land, the prices of which have fallen unmistakably. A number of plots were sold and the work of constructing roads and buildings also progressed. Satisfactory progress was made in the Sisamau area land in which about 650 houses have been erected and that area now presents the appearance of a new town. Sanitary equipments provided by the Trust are much appreciated. As a result of the review of the financial position of the Trust by the Crosthwaite Committee and the Government decision, the Trust is now revising its programme and cutting down expenditure on old schemes and forming new schemes commensurate with its own resources. The total income of the year of the Cawnpore Improvement Trust amounted to about Rs. 4·28 lakhs whilst the expenditure was Rs. 3·21 lakhs. At the end of December 1930, the Trust had a sum of Rs. 4·75 lakhs which was largely invested in Government loans and partly in cash.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

(*Figures are in lakhs of rupees.*)

50. In the original budget for the year 1929-30 the revenue, excluding debt heads, was estimated at Rs. 1,307·41, but the actual revenue was only Rs. 1,298·99, i.e., the estimate fell short by Rs. 8·42. "Land Revenue" and "Excise" were responsible for a decrease of Rs. 24·79 and Rs. 6·31 respectively. The estimate for excise revenue was rather optimistic while the loss in land revenue was partly due to adverse agricultural conditions which necessitated remissions of Rs. 62,40 as against an estimate of Rs. 54·96. The budget grant for charges against revenue, including supplementary estimates, was Rs. 1,245·28 or Rs. 12·05 in excess of the actual expenditure for the year.

A further loan of Rs. 257·63 was taken from the Provincial Loans Fund, of which Rs. 3·00 was to cover the deficit in the accounts of the year and is explained in para. 218. Of the remaining sum, Rs. 222·18 were borrowed for productive purposes (Rs. 142·19 for Sarda Canal and hydro-electric schemes, Rs. 9·99 for advances to local bodies and Rs. 70·00 for *taqavi* advances), and Rs. 32·45 for unproductive capital expenditure. At the end of the year 1928-29 the loan account had a surplus of Rs. 7·16, so that a sum of Rs. 261·79, was available. Capital outlay amounted to Rs. 247·10, leaving a surplus in the account of Rs. 14·69, at the end of 1929-30. The balance of the United Provinces Development Loan fell from Rs. 151·69, to Rs. 130·19.

The budget of 1930-31 depends to some extent on the results of the previous year. The revised estimate for 1929-30 assumed a closing balance of Rs. 35·30, the original estimate for 1930-31 was based on an expected surplus of Rs. 17·28; the closing balance of the year, therefore, was expected to be Rs. 52·58. Budget calculations were however upset by two factors. First, the year 1929-30 closed with a balance of only Rs. 26·70, and since the credit in the Famine Fund should have been Rs. 29·37, there was in effect a real deficit of Rs. 2·67. Secondly, the year 1930-31 has witnessed a sharp fall in prices of commodities with consequential depression in trade aggravated further by adverse political conditions. The revised estimate for the year gives a closing balance of minus Rs. 1·45. As however the Famine Relief Fund and Road Fund should have credit balances estimated at Rs. 41·38 and Rs. 2·68, the year shows an overdraft for other purposes of Rs. 45·51.

The general financial position is depressing. Agriculturally the province has just emerged from a series of markedly unfavourable seasons and their cumulative effects are reflected in the finances, the losses in "Land Revenue" from remissions alone amounting to Rs. 81·77 in 1928-29 and 1929-30. It was hoped that the year 1930-31 with good agricultural conditions would see the beginning of the process of restoring financial stability. This hope, however, has been frustrated by the phenomenal drop in prices, trade depression and political conditions, and the province must still wait for a return to normal conditions. There are certain features which lighten the gloom. In the absence of severe scarcity the province will have provided in 1931-32 the statutory maximum of Rs. 55·00 in the Famine Relief Fund which will set free a sum of Rs. 16·00 for ordinary purposes. In 1932-33 an annual payment of Rs. 25·00 towards liquidation of old debt will come to an end. Some sources of income such as the Sarda canals and the hydro-electric system should also become more productive; whilst land revenue will grow as the result of new settlements. But there is still much leeway to make up: and the needs of the province are increasing rapidly. At best the provincial resources whether in existence or in prospect, will barely suffice to meet its needs.

Excise.

Consumption.

51. The consumption of country spirit last year which was the lowest on record during the last 29 years further fell by 2·4 per cent. The consumption of foreign liquor decreased by

16·7 per cent. due partly to enhanced licence fees and partly to adverse economic conditions. There was also a decrease of 3·8 per cent. and 3·0 per cent. in the consumption of *charas* and opium respectively, the decrease being attributed to the deterioration in economic conditions and partly in the case of *charas* to the consumption of contraband *charas* smuggled from across the frontier. There was, however, an increase of 7·6 per cent. and 4·1 per cent. in the consumption of *ganja* and *bhang*, the increase being principally due to the big *Kumbh* fair held at Allahabad. The enormous difference in incidence of consumption between urban and rural areas is very remarkable—rural areas being responsible for less than one-third of the total. The contribution to excise revenue per head of population was four annas seven pies as in the previous year and is the lowest in India.

Policy.

52. The revenue derived from country spirit in the contract area has fallen by more than 55·5 per cent. from Rs. 108·55 lakhs to Rs. 48·24 lakhs during the past nine years. There can be no more convincing proof of Government's sincere desire to promote the cause of temperance than the surrender of about sixty lakhs of easily gathered recurring revenue. The reduced consumption of licit liquor, brought about by the restrictive policy of Government, has however been considerably supplemented by illicit distillation and smuggling. Detection is becoming much more difficult as the illicit distiller no longer sets up his still in his house, but in the neighbouring fields or woods. Stills have also been recovered in the heart of big cities. Picketing of excise shops for political purposes has also diverted custom to unlawful channels and thereby stimulated illicit traffic and a regular business is now done by illicit distillers and smugglers and the profit being large, all classes have been attracted to it.

Excise crime.

53. The total number of prosecutions under excise increased from 3,230 to 3,597, the largest figure on record. The number of cases relating to the unlawful manufacture, import and possession of country liquor fell from 1,898 to 1,646, due not to a decline in illicit traffic but to the increasing difficulties in detection. Prosecutions relating to hemp drugs rose from 524 to 843 which is another record figure. Smuggling of *charas* during the last few years has assumed a serious proportion owing to the reduction of duty on *charas* in the Punjab

and Delhi provinces from Rs. 60 to Rs. 20 a seer. Timely measures checked smuggling to a great extent. In spite of deterrent sentences and vigilance of the authorities the traffic in cocaine is still brisk, especially in the big cities of the province. Organized smuggling of opium on an extensive scale continues, and so long as smugglers are able to collect large quantities of the drug in the Indian States of Rajputana and Central India, it will remain difficult to check this evil effectively.

Local bodies.

54. There are 29 municipal and two rural licensing boards functioning in the United Provinces. In fact there is now a licensing board in every important city. The rules relating to them were amended so as to give additional powers to the boards in the selection of licencees. Government also granted the power to boards to act in an advisory capacity in the matter of granting licences for restaurants. The department gave effect to the majority of the decisions of licensing boards.

The total expenditure rose from Rs. 7·31 lakhs to Rs. 7·83 lakhs. The percentage of expenditure to gross revenue increased from 5·5 per cent. to 6·0 per cent. on account of annual increments in the time-scale of pay.

Country spirit in sealed bottles was sold in 29 towns and one district. The system could not be extended owing to shortage of funds.

Temperance propaganda.

55. There are many temperance societies in the province, some of which do good work. In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Legislative Council on June 26, 1929, Government appointed a sub-committee to report on methods of propaganda for the encouragement of temperance. The report of the sub-committee has made a number of recommendations regarding the various forms of propaganda to promote the cause of temperance in the United Provinces.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

District boards.

56. The financial position of the majority of the boards continues to be disquieting. Some are already bankrupt, while others are rapidly approaching this condition. Expenditure fell from Rs. 208·59 lakhs to Rs. 199·54 lakhs and income rose from Rs. 191·85 lakhs to Rs. 197·13 lakhs. The district boards of Aligarh, Budaun, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Rae Bareli and Kheri had no invested funds. The closing balance at the absolute disposal of the boards has dwindled from Rs. 3·51 lakhs to Rs. 1·68

lakhs. No less than 23 boards had a deficit balance. Some have sought to improve their precarious condition by imposing a tax on circumstances and property whilst others have repeatedly refused to do so. But even where the tax has been levied, collections are low, arrears are high and cost of collection disproportionate to the receipts. The most prominent decrease in income during the year under review was Rs. 1·26 lakhs under "cattle pounds." There is a progressive decline under this head which is generally attributed to the failure of the monsoon, scarcity of fodder and a fall in the sale price of unclaimed cattle, but the main cause of this undoubtedly continues to be the lack of proper supervision by the members and officers of the boards. This is borne out from the report of the Local Audit Department. Since the close of the year one board, that of Rae Bareli, has had to be superseded owing to its inability to extricate itself from its financial difficulties, and several others are in almost as bad a plight. One of the chief causes of this unfortunate state of things, apart from financial recklessness, is to be found in the prevailing slackness and carelessness over budget procedure.

The average percentage of members present rose from 58·6 to 59.

The work of the boards continues to be hampered by communalism, party faction, lack of experience, the inability of members to resist the temptation to interfere in matters of details instead of contenting themselves with control of policy, lack of "financial conscience" and want of public spirit. The outstanding feature of some of the boards is partly strife and personal animosity which takes the form of intrigues to oust the chairman by a vote of non-confidence. Several chairmen have recently had to spend as much time in maintaining their position as in transacting their public duties. At the same time there are on every board honourable and public-spirited members who have, often in the face of intrigue and malicious criticism, done their best to carry out their duties fearlessly and impartially.

There is a continuous reduction in the provision for roads which has led to a progressive deterioration of the road system. There is a decrease of Rs. 1·96 lakhs and Rs. 0·17 lakh in the expenditure on repairs to metalled roads and unmetalled roads respectively as compared with the figures in the previous year. Moreover, much of the money which is spent is often wasted for

want of efficient supervision. There is some truth in the pleadings of some boards that under the strain of rapid and heavy traffic the cost of proper maintenance has outrun their financial capacity but the difficulty is aggravated by the failure of boards to tackle the problem methodically.

The number of dispensaries managed by boards was 337 and the expenditure on the western system of medicine rose from Rs. 17·91 lakhs in 1928-29 to Rs. 18·05 lakhs in 1929-30. On the indigenous systems of medicines the boards spent Rs. 1·53 lakhs or practically the same as in the previous year. Boards spent Rs. 12,000 more during the year on vaccination, but apart from this increase, expenditure on public health fell from Rs. 5·18 lakhs to Rs. 3·82 lakhs. This means that the boards spent in 1929-30 only 3·4 per cent. of their own income on sanitation, in spite of its vital importance for the inhabitants of rural areas. During the year, the district health scheme was extended to Garhwal. Special organizations for rural uplift are reported to have been established in some districts; while the "village aid" scheme continued to progress satisfactorily.

The total expenditure on education has slightly declined. While Government grants have increased, the boards have been compelled by their financial condition to reduce the contribution made from their own funds. The progress of female education continues to be very slow, and the provision of suitable buildings has failed to keep pace with the growth in the number of scholars for both sexes.

Departmental committees are reported to have done useful work and to have rendered real assistance to the boards. Tahsil committees evinced little interest in their work. Serious friction is reported from more than one board between chairmen of boards and those of education committees and in some cases between boards themselves and education committees mainly on the question of control of educational grants. In some districts chairmen of education committees have abused their position by using teachers for political purposes. Two Bills amending the District Boards Act were passed into law during the year.

Municipal boards.

57. Generally speaking, there has been some improvement in the condition of municipal boards. The average attendance of members at meetings was on the whole satisfactory and the number of meetings showed a slight decrease; fewer meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or were adjourned.

The total expenditure of boards was greater than their income and their financial position is still a source of anxiety. Income fell short of expenditure in eleven of the 26 boards whose income is more than one lakh, and in 31 of the remainder, the total deficit being over thirteen lakhs. In the previous year the deficit was over Rs. 16 lakhs and in 1927-28, Rs. 1·70 lakhs. To meet this deficit Government securities to the value of Rs. 7·32 lakhs were sold, and Rs. 6 lakhs was borrowed. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 28·19 lakhs which is eight lakhs less than the opening balance. The position is due to an increase in expenditure. Only 82·79 per cent. of the total demand was collected and in 23 municipalities the percentage of collection was less than 75. Income from octroi fell due largely to trade depression and adverse agricultural conditions and also to evasion which still provides boards with a difficult problem. The improvement in the water system noticed in the previous year has been maintained. Extensive reorganization works were completed in many towns. In Dehra the work of installing the water-softening and chlorinating plants has practically been completed. The water-works scheme for the Aligarh municipality is approaching completion and the town will get pipe-water shortly. Two new tube wells were constructed by the municipal board, Muttra, to remove the complaint regarding shortage of water. The water supply scheme of Hathras municipality is making rapid progress. The meters works extension scheme in Cawnpore and also the water-works reorganization scheme at Allahabad have been almost completed. The revenue, however, has increased only by 4·89 per cent. which is not commensurate with the increase in private connexions. The average consumption per head per day in large towns has increased considerably and indicates that there is a wastage of water which can only be checked by an increase in the number of meters.

There was some improvement in public services during the year. Nineteen more electric supply systems were brought into operation and several other towns are contemplating the introduction of electricity. Sixteen towns now have water supply systems. The condition of the roads is also generally improving though it differs greatly in the various municipalities. The advantage of bitumen-bound roads are being recognized and some of the larger towns have introduced them. There has not been much improvement in drainage, but many boards are considering

schemes. The total death-rate rose from 39·95 to 43·58 per mille and the infant mortality rate from 255·81 to 279·50 per mille. The birth-rate decreased from 49·27 to 47·87 per mille. There has not been much progress noticeable in infant welfare work and there are not enough trained midwives.

The administration of nazul property, which boards hold in trust for Government, was generally unsatisfactory and some boards failed to take prompt and adequate action in removing defects revealed at audit.

Many boards still fail to supervise their accounts and control their staff in a satisfactory manner. There were many instances of financial irregularity. Party confessions on communal, family or political line seriously affected the administration of some municipalities: and boards still tend to interfere with their executive officers in matters of detail. But on the whole there is an awakening of public consciousness and some boards have undoubtedly worked well in face of difficulties and have tried to improve the amenities of their municipalities such as roads, lighting, water supply and sanitation.

Village panchayats.

58. Village *panchayats* have on the whole done well. A fewer useless *panchayats* in every district were weeded out and a few new ones were formed. Some good *panchayats* were given enhanced powers under section 24 of the Village Panchayat Act. The quality of work of *panchayats* has been good on the whole and generally *panchayats* have the confidence of the circle which they serve. The number of applications to collectors for revision of decisions under section 71 of the Act are low considering the large number of cases decided by *panchayats*. The *sarpanch* is the pivot on which *panchayats* turn and a *panchayat* with a weak or shifty *sarpanch* is foredoomed to failure. The work of *panchayats* is occasionally hampered by party feelings among the members and a tendency on their part to abuse power in the absence of an enlightened public opinion. Many *panchayats* evinced keen interest in the improvement of village sanitation, such as the construction and repair of wells and drains and the filling of insanitary pits, the cost being met partly from their own funds and partly from private subscriptions and grants sanctioned by the Board of Public Health. Some *panchayats* established dispensaries and some interested themselves in rural uplift and constructed works of general utility. On the whole, however, *panchayats* have not given adequate assistance

in assessments, inquests and investigation of petty theft cases as required of them by the rules.

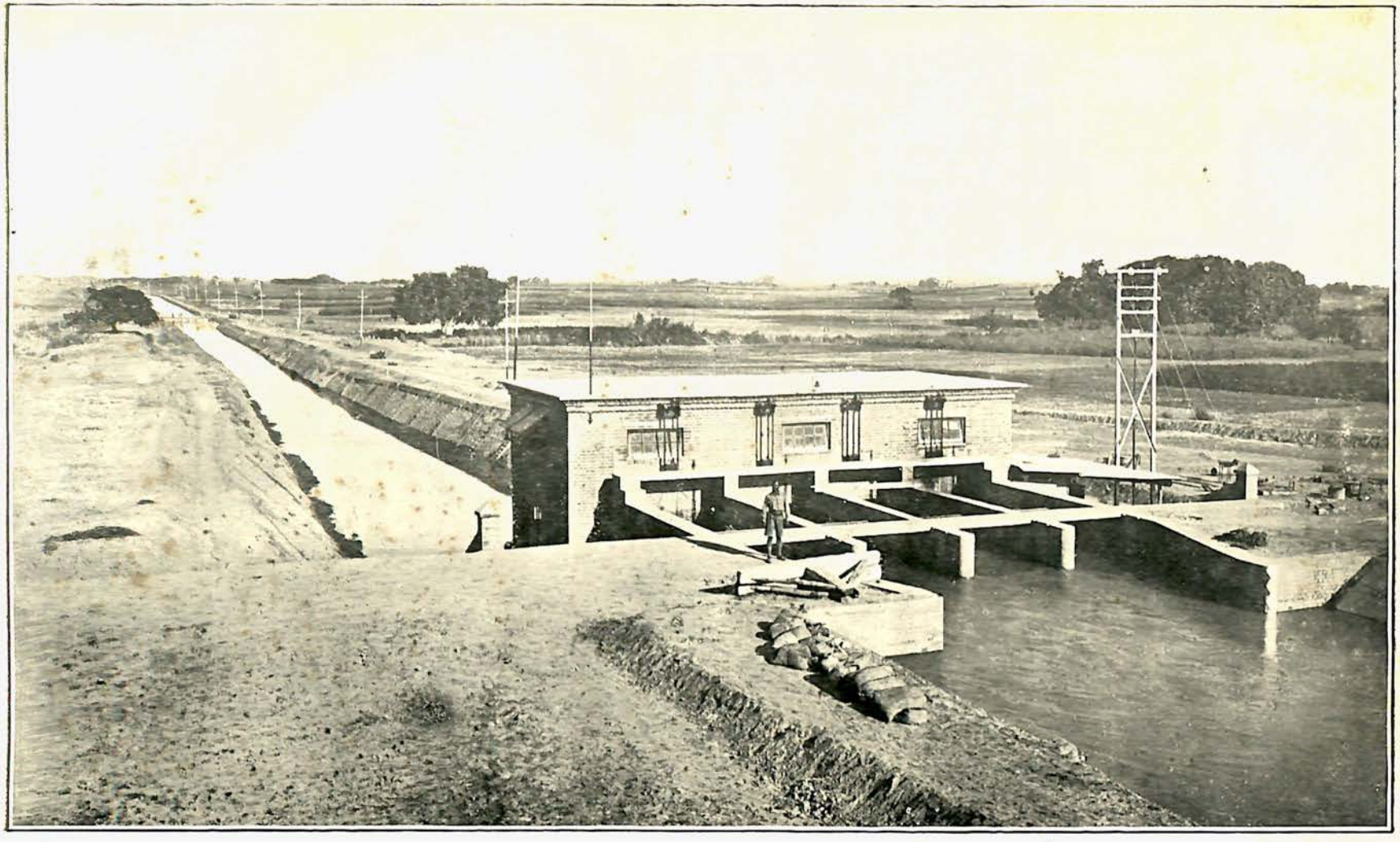
The *panchayats* have a hopeful future as they are based on indigenous institutions and suited to the genius of the people. They serve as a link between district officers and the villages and many *panchayats* exerted their influence against the civil disobedience movement.

Conclusion.

59. The monsoon of 1929 was inadequate and the *kharif* crop suffered seriously from drought and visitations of locusts. The distress which followed colours the reports on the working of the various departments. The adverse agricultural conditions, the extraordinary drop in prices of foodstuffs, the world-wide depression in trade and the intense political unrest affected the activities of all the departments and achievement naturally fell short of what might have been expected in a quieter and more favourable atmosphere. For example, central co-operative banks had to advance more loans and were unable to maintain collections, with the result that their financial position became grave; most industries suffered from the high prices of raw material and the slump; there was a decrease in excise revenue; and there was a large increase in crime due to civil disobedience. The economic position of the people deteriorated and the death rate increased. Government had to suspend or remit much of the land revenue and distributed large sums in *taqavi*. Education could not expand as rapidly as in previous years; village aid and other public health schemes could not be developed; the Agricultural Department had to restrict itself to the work already in hand. The opening of the Sarda canal, however, has added six lakhs of acres to the protected area of the province. The hydro-electric scheme holds out much promise for the future and will make cheap power for pumping and other purposes available over wide areas in the north-western districts of the province while it ought materially to aid the cottage industrialist in the struggle against mass production by factories by providing him with power at low rates in his home.

Most of the departments have prepared schemes for expansion which await the provision of funds, but no money was available in 1930 as a result of financial stringency.

The general financial position is depressing. Agriculturally the province had just emerged from a series of markedly unfavourable seasons and their cumulative effects are reflected in the finances, the losses in land revenue from remissions alone amounting to Rs. 81·77 lakhs in 1928-29 and 1929-30. It was hoped that the year 1930-31 with good agricultural conditions would see the beginning of the process of restoring financial stability. This hope, however, has been frustrated by the phenomenal drop in prices, trade depression and political conditions, and the province must still wait for a return to normal conditions. There are certain features which lighten the gloom. In the absence of severe scarcity the province will have provided in 1931-32 the statutory maximum of Rs. 55·00 lakhs in the Famine Relief Fund which will set free a sum of Rs. 16·00 lakhs for ordinary purposes. In 1932-33 an annual payment of Rs. 25·00 lakhs towards liquidation of an old debt will come to an end. Some sources of income such as the Sarda canals and the hydro-electric system should also become more productive; whilst land revenue will grow as the result of new settlements. But there is still much leeway to make up: and the needs of the province are increasing rapidly. At best, the provincial resources whether in existence or in prospect, will barely suffice to meet its needs.



Ramganga Hydro-Electric Pumping Scheme. No. 2 Pumping Station in operation in November, 1930.

PART II.—DETAILED CHAPTERS.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE following subjects are dealt with once every ten years. Except for changes of importance described in the reports of succeeding years, the latest information about them is embodied in the General Administration Report for 1921-22 and will be found in that report on the pages shown below :—

	Pages
(1) Physical features, area, climate and chief staples of the province	1—11
(2) Historical summary	14—64
(3) Form of administration	64—66
(4) Character of land tenures	67—72
(5) Civil divisions of British territory	72—73
(6) Details of the last census	73—78
(7) Legislative authority	93—95
(8) General system of public instruction	153—160
(9) Literary societies	172—173
(10) Ecclesiastical jurisdiction	176—178

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITIONS.

1. Changes in the administration.

1. His Excellency Sir William Malcolm Hailey, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., held charge of the province throughout the year from April 1, 1929 to March 31, 1930.

Hon'ble Sir George Bancroft Lambert, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., and Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, K.C.I.E., M.B.E., held the offices of Finance Member and Home Member respectively during the year.

Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Yusuf, Bar.-at-Law, Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Major Mahijit Singh and Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Kushalpal Singh, M.A., LL.B., continued to be Ministers and held the portfolios for Local Self-Government, Agriculture and Education respectively.

134149

2. Character of the year.

(See Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September 30, 1929.)

Nature of the weather and its effect on crops.

2. The monsoon of 1928, though timely, was weak and unsteady and in consequence there was some shortage of rain in all the districts and the *kharif* crops suffered seriously. The rainfall in October was above normal in more than half the province and generally saved the situation as regards the *rabi* sowings. November was practically rainless and the absence of rain and insufficiency of moisture in the soil retarded *rabi* sowings in some of the western districts. The rains in December though light were fairly well distributed throughout the province. In the last week of January there was general rain over the greater part of the province which proved of immense value to the standing crops, but a sharp frost in February, followed by dry westerly winds in March, caused serious damage to the *rabi* crops in a number of districts. Swarms of locusts caused considerable damage to standing *kharif* crops in seventeen districts. A few districts also suffered from hailstorms and floods. The monsoon of 1929 broke early and there was general rain in the months of June, July and August but the distribution was uneven. The rainfall in September was abnormally short throughout the province and the *kharif* crop suffered considerably.

The total *kharif* area in 1929 was 22,516,313 acres as compared with 21,744,242 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 3·6 per cent. but a decrease of 2·9 per cent. on the normal figure. The total *rabi* area in 1929 was less by eight per cent. than the normal figure for the province, the largest diminution being 37·6 per cent. in the Agra division followed by Jhansi (34·4 per cent.), Meerut (17·6 per cent.) and Allahabad division (10·5 per cent.). Generally speaking *rabi* sowings were 25 per cent. less than in the previous year in the western districts, which means that about 23 lakhs of acres were not cultivated during 1929 as a result of insufficiency of moisture in the soil.

Both early and late rice crops suffered seriously throughout the province for want of rain. The decrease under sugarcane is chiefly attributed to the low price of *gur*. There was a decrease in the outturn of maize, *juar*, *bajra* and small millet, while the outturn of cotton was about the same as last year. The wheat crop was particularly good in irrigated tracts whilst

in unirrigated tracts it suffered seriously but the yield on the whole was the same as in the previous year. Barley showed a slight increase but gram suffered the most and its outturn was only 55 per cent. as against 70 per cent. in the previous year. Linseed remained the same, while rapeseed, the area under which had been abnormally inflated last year owing to high prices, fell back towards its normal position. The area under poppy which is regulated by the Opium Department, further declined by 17·2 per cent. Potato showed a further increase of about 24,000 acres.

As a result of drought and the opening of the Sarda canal the net irrigated area rose from 5,505,197 acres to 10,403,974 acres or by 89·0 per cent. The canal-irrigated area rose from 1,946,577 acres to 2,947,796 acres or by 51·4 per cent., the increase being principally due to the opening of the Sarda canal. The area irrigated from tanks and reservoirs decreased from 60,706 to 56,457 acres or by 7·0 per cent. There was a marked rise of 145·0 per cent. in the area irrigated from other sources while the well-irrigated area showed a decline of two lakhs of acres.

Prices.

3. Prices of food-grains were generally higher than in the previous year owing to the failure of the monsoon. There was a rise in the months of November and December but large imports of foreign wheat and rice had a steadying effect. The prices of barley and gram continued to rise steadily except from March to June when there was a fall after the *rabi* grain came into the market. Thereafter the prices remained almost stationary till the end of the year.

Trade.

4. Depression continued in some of the leading industries. The *swadeshi* movement, however, gave an impetus to the handloom industry. The demand for Indian mill made cloth was good during the latter half of the year but profits were reduced owing to competition from cheap Japanese goods. Foreign competition also adversely affected the blanket and leather industries. General trade depression hit the carpet and *durrie* industries. The oil industry suffered from heavy fluctuations while the glass industry maintained its position.

Health.

5. The year was not quite healthy and the death-rate rose slightly as compared with that in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of deaths from all the principal diseases except plague and respiratory diseases. The increase in the death-rate from small-pox and the decrease from plague were very marked. The district health scheme was further expanded.

3. Indian States.

(See the Annual Reports on Administration issued by the Rampur, Tehri and Benares States.)

RAMPUR.

Notable events.

6. His Highness Major-General Nawab Sir Saiyid Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., died on June 20, 1930, and was succeeded by his eldest son His Highness Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Raza Ali, Khan Bahadur. During the late Nawab's illness many rulers of Indian States visited Rampur to inquire after his health. His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey also went to see him.

At the Darbar held at Rampur on August 26, 1930, Sir Malcolm Hailey handed over to His Highness the *kharita* from His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Highness is making some important changes in the administrative machinery of the State.

Conditions of the year.

The untimely winter rains of 1928 damaged the *rabi*, while the *kharif* outturn was only half the normal owing to the deficient monsoon. As a result prices of some of the food-grains ruled as high as those of the past year. Wages continued to maintain their level.

The general health of the people was not satisfactory owing to the prevalence of plague and cholera. The death-rate increased slightly while the birth-rate declined considerably.

Revenue administration.

Excluding debt items, the total income for the year was Rs. 50·97 lakhs, and the expenditure Rs. 53·10 lakhs.

The total area under cultivation was 347,673 acres compared with 351,640 acres in the previous year.

The total demand for land revenue was nearly the same as last year; the collections were not unsatisfactory considering the indifferent harvests.

The revenue demand from liquor and *charas* declined owing to a fall in the consumption of both. There was a slight increase in the consumption of opium.

Police.

The number of offences reported declined from 580 to 480 and the number of prosecutions from 374 to 303. Of these 230 resulted in conviction. Dacoity, robbery, and burglary decreased, while murder and attempted murder increased. Relations between the State police and the British police continued to be cordial.

The conservatory at Khasbagh which was constructed last year was dismantled and a new ball room with underground kitchen was built in its place. The work is estimated to have cost about Rs. 1,90,000. There have been other additions and improvements in many buildings. Public works.

The number of schools fell from 104 to 103 but the number of pupils increased by 74. Of the seventeen candidates who sat for the High School examination eleven were successful. Education.

Twenty out of 30 scholars from the Madarsa-i-Alia passed the various oriental examinations of the Department of Public Instruction, United Provinces. One hundred and fourteen books, including 24 manuscripts, were added to the library.

TEHRI.

7. His Highness accompanied with Their Highnesses the Maharanis left for Europe on March 11 for treatment and the general administration of the State was conducted by the Executive Council. His Highness was promoted to the honorary rank of Major in the British Army. Notable events.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey visited the State on December 22, 1929.

The *tilak* ceremony of the eldest Deiji Sahiba was celebrated with the eldest son of the heir-apparent to the Limbdi Darbar.

His Highness made some important changes in the administration. The Representative Assembly was also enlarged. The State services were reorganized and a scale of annual increments was introduced.

Weather conditions were on the whole favourable, and the outturns of both *rabi* and *kharif* good. Some damage was done by locusts. The prices of food-grains generally were lower than those in the previous year. There was a steady increase in the total area of irrigated land. General conditions.

The total income was Rs. 23·53 lakhs and the total expenditure Rs. 19·67 lakhs. Collections of land revenue were better than in the preceding year owing to the favourable conditions of the crops. Revenue administration.

The Local Board Act and the Representative Assembly Act were amended. Serious crime remained very rare. Law and Justice.

Primary education was gradually extended. The attendance of various schools was larger than in the previous years. Education.

Scholarships of about Rs. 1,500 a year were founded for the training of Garhwali students. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 75,254 as against Rs. 74,513 in the previous year.

Forests. Gross revenue amounted to Rs. 8·90 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 3·04 lakhs.

Public health. A "baby week" was successfully held in Tehri. Pamphlets on sanitation and hygiene were distributed free of cost. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 30,670.

BENARES.

General. 8. His Excellency Sir George Lambert, K.C.S.I., acting Governor, United Provinces, with Lady Lambert paid a short visit in March, 1929. Several distinguished guests, which included many rulers of Indian States, visited the State during the year.

The Maharaj Kumar Bahadur went to Naini Tal for a few days in the last week of May. The *Dulhin* Sahiba, wife of the Maharaj Kumar, died on September 24.

Conditions of the year. The monsoon was deficient and unevenly distributed and caused considerable damage to the *kharif* crop. The *rabi* crops had a much better yield owing to good rains in October, December and January.

Public health was, on the whole, good, though there was an outbreak of plague. The birth-rate was 29·18 while the death-rate was 18·94 per mille.

An area of 33,163 acres was irrigated as against 23,959 in the previous year.

Revenue administration. The total receipts for the year were Rs. 32·36 lakhs, and expenditure Rs. 31·37 lakhs. United Provinces bonds of the nominal value of one lakh were sold.

There was a decrease of eight per cent. in the consumption of country liquor and a large drop in the consumption of drugs due to poor harvests and depression in trade.

Security. Reports of offences decreased from 704 to 629. Investigation was made in 504 cases or 80 per cent. of the total. One hundred and forty-three cases ended in conviction and the percentage of convictions showed a slight increase. There has been a fall in the number of cases under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Education.

There was a slight fall in the number of scholars at the high schools. Out of 59 candidates 29 passed the High School examination. The number of pupils in the primary schools rose slightly while the number of candidates in the vernacular middle school showed a small decrease. One new vernacular aided school was opened during the year.

Medical.

There was an increase in the daily average of in-patients treated at the State hospitals and dispensaries. There was also a marked rise in the number of vaccinations. One thousand four hundred and nine persons were inoculated against plague. Prophylactic inoculation for cholera was introduced in Ramnagar but is viewed with suspicion by the people.

Co-operative credit societies.

Seven new societies were formed during the year and four old ones had to be dissolved. The total number of societies at the end of the year was 357 of which 304 are agricultural and 53 non-agricultural. Profits were distributed in a number of societies. Loans aggregating Rs. 1·50 lakh were advanced to members of societies.

4. Foreign relations.

9. The permanent transfer of 4,000 acres of land in the district of Bahraich in exchange for 2895·5 acres of land in Nepal required for the construction of the headworks for the Sarda-Kichha project took place between representatives of the two Governments on January 13, 1929, and the final demarcation was completed in April 1929. The final acceptance of the Nepal Government to the documents is awaited.

On March 28, 1930, the representatives of this Government and the Nepal Government met and carried out the work of replacing nine wooden pillars between pillars nos. 203 and 204 and also main pillars nos. 206 and 207 of the Bhagtea Nala boundary with masonry ones in the Kheri district.

The Tehri-Tibet boundary dispute to which reference has been made in the General Administration Reports for previous years is still unsettled.

The long-standing irrigation disputes in connexion with the Bhaja reservoir on the Basti-Nepal border are still the subject of correspondence between the Government of this province and the Nepal Government. At the end of 1926 the Collector of Basti and representatives of the Nepal Government arrived at an agreement on the main question at issue which is now awaiting ratification by the Nepal Government.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

5. Realization of the land revenue.

(See the Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September 30, 1929.)

Total demand and collections.

10. The total demand rose from nearly Rs. 898 lakhs to nearly Rs. 1,029 lakhs—the increase being mostly accounted for by a rise of Rs. 77 lakhs on account of *taqavi* under Act XII of 1884 and canal irrigation. Collections amounted to about Rs. 8·93 lakhs leaving a balance of nearly Rs. 1·32 lakh at the end of the year out of which Rs. 61 lakhs was remitted, leaving a balance of about Rs. 71 lakhs.

Land revenue.

11. The real land revenue demand was Rs. 694·38 lakhs as against Rs. 690·80 lakhs of which Rs. 19·88 lakhs were suspended and Rs. 60·39 lakhs remitted on account of drought, hail and frost. The actual collections were Rs. 610·26 lakhs and the uncollected balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3·85 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·06 lakh have since been collected.

Irrigation and local rates.

12. There was a further increase in the current demand for occupiers' rate from Rs. 108·36 lakhs to Rs. 156·14 lakhs due to the unfavourable monsoon which naturally increased the demand for irrigation. The Sarda canal accounts for an increase of Rs. 6·11 lakhs in the demand. Of the total demand of Rs. 156·45 lakhs including arrears, Rs. 151·26 lakhs were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 5·19 lakhs. The demand under owners' rate also increased by Rs. 0·17 lakh of which all except Rs. 0·04 lakh was collected. The local rate of Rs. 72·93 lakhs including arrears was collected except for a balance of Rs. 0·88 lakh, which excludes Rs. 0·05 lakh on account of nominal balances.

Advances.

13. The unfavourable nature of the year is reflected in the large increase in advances which were given on a very generous scale. The total sum advanced as *taqavi* was Rs. 135·74 lakhs, of which Rs. 131·01 lakhs were under Act XII of 1884, and Rs. 4·74 lakhs under Act XIX of 1873. Six hundred and forty-nine new masonry wells, four tanks; three *bandhs* and 937

embankments were constructed with the help of advances under Act XIX. In addition, 182 wells, four tube wells, three tanks and six embankments were under construction. A new system of making advances for tube wells has now been devised. The major portion of the advances under Act XII was given for seed, bullocks and earthen wells. Besides these advances, a sum of Rs. 46,289 was given for buckets and Rs. 19,534 for agricultural implements. During the year Government inaugurated a new system of distributing seed on loan in kind and debiting its value to the recipients' account as an ordinary cash *taqavi* advance which helped to popularize the good seed from the Agricultural Department. The percentage of collections to the total demand was 80. It was lowest (73 per cent.) in the Agra division which suffered heavily from the failure of the monsoon and from locusts.

Coercive processes.

14. Owing to an increase of Rs. 131·0 lakhs in the demand over the preceding year the number of coercive processes rose by 16,003, the increase being shared by all forms of processes except attachment and sale of immovable property which fell by 10 and 26 respectively. The largest increases of 7,152 and 6,492 occurred under attachment of movable property and citations respectively, mostly for the recovery of revenue and rates. There were fifteen sales of immovable property of which ten were for recovery of *taqavi* loans and five for miscellaneons demands.

6. Settlements.

15. The settlement of Partabgarh was completed during the year, and that of Hardoi was commenced, while operations continued in all the six districts under settlement. The settlement of Almora was postponed for the time being. Settlement officers were appointed after the close of the year in three districts. Two more districts were placed under survey and record work. In Lucknow and Agra records of rights in nazul property were under preparation. Special officers were engaged on roster operations in seven districts.

Aerial survey of about 2,735 square miles of the districts of Sitapur, Bahraich and Fyzabad was satisfactorily carried out and marks a great advance on the old method of ground survey.

7. Land records.

(See the Report on the Administration of Land Records for the year ending September 30, 1929.)

System of records.

16. The quadrennial system of land records introduced in the previous years has generally been welcomed. The principles of the new system have been understood and the work is proceeding smoothly.

The rules regarding *qabiz* and *ghair-qabiz* entries were found to be defective in their application in several districts especially in Gorakhpur division. They were amended and an intensive campaign for the disposal of these entries was undertaken. Nineteen extra supervisor qanungos deputed to the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti, where the work was heaviest, have already finished most of the work with the help of local naib-tahsildars and qanungos.

Cultivation in Bundelkhand is of an intermittent or fluctuating character, and difficulties arose in recording the rights of statutory tenants. Government have sanctioned a new rule in Bundelkhand enabling the patwari in certain circumstances to expunge the name of a statutory tenant from the area which he vacates.

The class for training outsiders to work as survey amins, which was opened as a temporary measure under the Principal, Qanungo Training School, Hardoi, was discontinued as there was a large number of survey amins available and the introduction of the new system of survey by aerial photograph diminished the demand for trained amins.

Establishment.

17. The question of expansion of the posts of Special Land Record Officer is still under the consideration of Government. A third qanungo circle has been created in the Dehra Dun district. Forty new patwaris were appointed for the district of Ballia. Twenty patwaris have come under reduction as a result of the reallocation of patwaris' circles in two tahsils of Agra.

Qanungos.

18. The first two diplomates of the qanungo school who topped the list were selected direct as approved candidates for naib-tahsildarship. One sadar qanungo and three supervisor qanungos were confirmed as naib-tahsildars. Two sadar qanungos and four supervisor qanungos were selected for naib-tahsildarship, thirteen acted as *taqavi* naib-tahsildars, and two worked as survey experts. Supervisor qanungos who had been deputed to land acquisition work in the Lucknow, Benares and Jaunpur districts and on nazul

work in the Lucknow district continued to hold their appointments.

Patwaris.

19. Ten patwaris were admitted to the Qanungo Training School, Hardoi. Three of them passed the final examination completely, five others were declared as passed and two were rejected. No patwaris were appointed permanently as assistant registrar qanungos but sixteen were provisionally appointed and 44 acted in temporary vacancies. The percentage of patwaris holding the patwari school certificate rose slightly while that of unpassed patwaris fell to some extent. The examination results generally show a slight but distinct improvement. The patwari schools at Bijnor, Budaun, Naini Tal, Sitapur and Hardoi were reopened, while those at Agra, Pilibhit and Allahabad (Meja) were closed.

The percentage of resident patwaris fell slightly. Occasional lectures on epidemics of plague and cholera and on cattle diseases were given to the patwari school students.

The testing of records.

20. The total volume of testing done by the officers of the head-quarters staff shows a decrease. This is partly due to the peculiar conditions of the year which necessitated action in connexion with the suspension and remission of rent and revenue and distribution of *taqavi*. The low percentage of testing done by supervisors is attributed to the inquiries made by them in connexion with the failure of the *kharif* crop, the preparation of statements of remissions and suspensions and distribution of *taqavi*.

Registers, maps and boundary marks.

21. Tahsil registers were reported to be up to date. The work of map correction made satisfactory progress and the proportion of map tested by sub-divisional officers and tahsildars was greater than in the previous year. Map correction work has been completed in the districts of Saharanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi and Banda. Boundary marks were generally in good condition. The fixing of boundary pillars and stones in key positions in an alluvial area in Ballia district has been completed. The experimental scheme for providing permanent marks to help to re-establish field boundaries destroyed by the fluvial action of the river in Bara Banki district could not be extended to other mahals of the district.

8. Waste lands.

22. There is nothing of importance to record.

9. Government estates.

(See the reports on the Tarai and Bhabar and the Garhwal-Bhabar estates and also the report on estates under the control of the Board of Revenue for the financial year 1929-30.)

Tarai and Bhabar.

23. The year was unfavourable for the agriculturists in the Tarai and Bhabar estates. The *rabi* crops of 1336 *Fasli* were sown under unfavourable conditions due to the failure of the monsoon of 1928 which accounted for a large decrease in the double-cropped area and drop in the cultivated area. The outturn varied from ten annas to fourteen annas in the rupee. The *kharif* harvest of 1337 *Fasli* gave a promise of a good yield but the prospects were dimmed by the failure of the rains in September which damaged the rice crop badly and retarded *lahi* sowings. Canal water was supplied but was insufficient to meet the demand. The outturn of rice was generally twelve annas in the rupee. The *rabi* of 1337 *Fasli* was sown under more favourable conditions and the timely and copious winter rains improved its prospects. The outturn of all the *rabi* crops was excellent and *lahi* which is the chief cash-earning crop in the Bhabar yielded an outturn of fourteen annas in the rupee except where it was damaged by hail.

Cholera, introduced in Haldwani by pilgrims from Badrinath, broke out in the estates in May but precautionary measures prevented its spread. It broke out again in Khatima in August having been imported from Pilibhit but the disease was promptly and effectively checked by the medical staff. Plague was again in evidence in Haldwani at the end of February 1929 but it subsided towards the end of April. There were only a few cases of small-pox but malaria spread with its usual virulence and took a heavy toll of 4,705 lives. Anti-malarial measures are being carried out as funds permit. The number of deaths again exceeded the number of births although the number of deaths was smaller than that of the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 1,785 was spent on clearance of wells and conservancy. The progress in rural sanitation is slow. The water supply both in the Tarai and the Bhabar is contaminated during the rains. For the Tarai villages wells of the Abyssinian tube-well type are sunk and for the Bhabar villages in Gaulawar tract it is proposed to use the surplus water available at the head-works of the Haldwani water-works at Kathgodam which now runs to waste.

Necessary surveys have been completed and the estimate is being worked out. There was an outbreak of cattle disease. The estimate for a veterinary hospital at Kitcha has been sanctioned but no funds have yet been allotted.

The walling on the southern and eastern side of Halduchaur tracts was completed; the total length of walling constructed in the Bhabar during the last five years is 23·3 miles. The Dewalchaur and Chandni Chowk walling scheme could not be taken up. No walling is in progress in the Tarai.

Receipts rose from Rs. 7·40 lakhs to Rs. 8·14 lakhs, while expenditure fell from Rs. 6·24 lakhs to Rs. 6·16 lakhs. The increase in the income is accounted for by better collections, a larger outturn of fruit and a keener demand for grazing and canal water. Expenditure was less because much less walling protection against wild animals was carried out. The surplus rose from Rs. 1·16 lakh to Rs. 1·98 lakh.

The total number of schools increased by two and the number of scholars from 4,091 to 4,198. The number of students in girls' schools rose from 151 to 192. The carpentry class at Khatima has been abolished for want of interest on the part of the Tharu boys for whom it was opened. The co-operative bank was not in a flourishing condition and no dividend was paid. Capital has been reduced from Rs. 1·35 lakh to Rs. 1·25 lakh owing to the policy of reducing the idle balance by repayment of loans and deposits.

Garhwal Bhabar estate.

24. The year was again unfavourable, for the monsoon of 1929 was both weak and erratic. The winter rains though excessive proved beneficial to both wheat and *lahi* crops. There was an unprecedented flood in the Khoh river which destroyed both the bunds. The *rabi* crop varied from twelve annas to sixteen and the *kharif* crop from eight annas to fourteen of the normal crop. Wheat and paddy suffered from drought.

Epidemics were prevalent during the year, cholera causing 48 deaths, malaria 295 and plague 6. There were 862 deaths amongst cattle from rinderpest and 55 from foot-and-mouth disease. Projects for the establishment of a hospital for men and a hospital for animals await the allotment of funds.

The year's working of the estate showed a surplus of Rs. 19,052. The receipts rose from Rs. 42,652 to Rs. 48,309

and the expenditure from Rs. 27,632 to Rs. 29,257. The increase in the receipts was mainly due to the sale of *khair* trees and revision of rents.

Other estates.

25. There was again a deficit on the working of the Kumaun Soldier's Settlement Estates, the receipts being Rs. 1,357 and the expenditure Rs. 4,649. A reduction in the deficit should be possible as a result of the transfer of the estate forest covering an area of 10,380 acres to the Forest Department. The great majority of *jagirdars* are still non-resident. Only four have settled during the year. The position is thus still unsatisfactory, for until the grantees consent to settle on their estates the establishment charges, which amount to 75 per cent. of the expenditure, cannot be reduced.

The receipts of the Stone Mahal in the Mirzapur district rose from Rs. 86,381 to Rs. 1,09,041, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,23,400 to Rs. 58,818 leaving a surplus of Rs. 50,223 instead of a deficit of Rs. 37,020. The increase in the receipts was mainly due to the increased duty imposed on building stone. The decrease in expenditure is accounted for by the return of refunds to a normal figure.

Estates managed by the Board of Revenue.

26. The number of estates managed by the Board of Revenue, at the beginning of the year, was 329. During the year seventeen properties were acquired, fourteen were sold and three restored to the original proprietors so that the number at the close of the year remained unchanged. Efforts to dispose of petty and isolated estates have been continued.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 4·98 lakhs and the total expenditure to Rs. 2·10 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 2·87 lakhs. The collections were 84·71 per cent. against 80·6 in the previous year, and the management charges amounted to 10·03 per cent. as against 12 per cent. in the previous year.

In the Allahabad Government and confiscated estates the total receipts rose from Rs. 1·20 lakh to Rs. 1·50 lakh, and the expenditure from Rs. 80,318 to Rs. 92,025. The actual demand for collections was Rs. 1·35 lakh out of which Rs. 1·30 lakh was collected, the decrease being due to the slackness of certain ziladars and the inefficient supervision of sarbarahkars.

The income from the Stud Farm Estate, Ghazipur, fell from Rs. 38,805 to Rs. 38,191, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 4,701 to Rs. 5,150, the cost of management being 6·08 per

cent. against 6·61 per cent. of the previous year. The low collections in the current rental and *sayar* demands were due to the change in the accounts from the revenue to the financial year.

Receipts in the Dudhi estate fell from Rs. 86,786 to Rs. 82,311, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 52,262 to Rs. 56,226. The decrease in collection of the current demand was due to inefficient supervision. The income from forests fell from Rs. 32,646 to Rs. 30,297 due to a drop of over Rs. 6,500 in the sale of timber. The condition of the tenantry in all the estates was on the whole satisfactory.

10. Wards' estates.

(*See the Report of the Court of Wards for the year ending September* 30, 1929.)

Estates under management.

27. The number of estates under management rose from 184 to 202. Thirty-one estates with a rent roll of 10·91 lakhs were brought under control as against twelve estates with a gross rental of 3·08 lakhs released. One estate in Partabgarh was amalgamated into the main Dalippur estate. Out of 71 cases under inquiry charge was assumed in 31 and intervention refused in eleven. The largest estate taken over by the Board was the Mallanpur estate, Sitapur. It was assumed on the proprietor's application under section 10 of the Court of Wards as he found himself unable to discharge the liabilities against the estate which amounted to about Rs. 24 lakhs. Of the twelve estates released the biggest was the Patti Saifabad Hissa IX estate of Partabgarh.

Collections.

28. The total rental demand fell from Rs. 145·14 lakhs to Rs. 143·25 lakhs—the decrease of about two lakhs being mainly attributed to the release of certain large estates. Remissions amounted to Rs. 22·65 lakhs and suspensions to Rs. 1·26 lakh on account of failure of crops. Of the net recoverable demand of Rs. 117·75 lakhs, Rs. 110·02 lakhs were collected—a percentage of 93·4 as against 91·2 in the preceding year.

Cost of management.

29. The total cost of management rose from Rs. 15·88 lakhs to Rs. 16·30 lakhs and the percentage from 11·1 to 12·8. These increases were due to the assumption of a number of new estates and certain expenses of a non-recurring nature, and to short collections consequent on the remission and suspension of rent owing to

Front view of the central portion of the Technological Institute, Cawnpore.

unfavourable agricultural conditions. The scheme for replacing ziladars by *dehati karindas* which was in operation in the districts of Rae Bareli, Sitapur and Kheri was extended to a few estates in Muzaffarnagar. The number of estates under the special scheme of management rose from 22 to 24.

Payments of debts.

30. The debts outstanding at the close of the year rose from Rs. 151·23 lakhs to Rs. 195·93 lakhs, largely as a result of the inclusion of unascertained debts of last year as well as those of estates newly taken over. A sum of Rs. 24·72 lakhs was raised by loans from the Court of Wards' estates and other sources and of this Rs. 7·34 lakhs went towards consolidating debts. Ceremonies absorbed Rs. 1·98 lakh while Rs. 1·20 lakh were utilized in the purchase of properties. The remaining Rs. 14·20 lakhs were employed on miscellaneous objects. Debts repaid during the year amounted to Rs. 36·07 lakhs, surplus profits contributing Rs. 21·39 lakhs.

Wards.

31. The total charges on the maintenance and education of wards and their families amounted to Rs. 43·59 lakhs against Rs. 41·03 lakhs in the previous year, the rise being mainly due to the assumption of several new estates. Rupees 2·05 lakhs were spent on the education of wards and Rs. 65,997 on the education of their relatives. There were 98 wards including 12 girls between the ages of ten and 21. Seventy-five wards received education in various schools and colleges, and fifteen were taught privately at home. Twenty-two wards or ex-wards were given instruction in estate management, some of whom displayed keen interest in their work. Thirteen wards were at the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow, one at Colonel Brown's School, Dehra Dun, another at the Agricultural College, Cawnpore. The ward of Kashipur estate with his two younger brothers were receiving education in England, while the ward of Kotwara joined Edinburgh University. Reports on the education of wards were generally satisfactory. Most of the girls have governesses. The health of the wards and their relations was generally good.

Improvements.

32. The total expenditure on improvements fell from Rs. 15·10 lakhs to Rs. 12·74 lakhs, the decrease being mainly due to less money spent on buildings. The Court of Wards constructed and repaired 686 wells: they also helped in the construction of 158 wells by tenants: tenants also sank 120 wells independently. A sum of over a lakh was spent on various schemes of irrigation as a result of which an area of 4,000 acres has been irrigated.

The Oel estate in Kheri spent Rs. 15,751 on fencing its villages as a protection against the ravages of wild animals and stray cattle. Various estates are introducing improved seeds and implements such as the Meston plough and Persian wheels among their tenants. The Court of Wards' estates maintain breeding bulls and buffalo bulls. Sanitation and arboriculture received attention in most of the estates. The work of consolidation of holdings is making very slow progress owing to the conservatism of the villagers, the disunion amongst the coparceners and general suspicion and fears on the part of the tenantry. The process of education and persuasion is necessary. In Sitapur holdings have been consolidated in six villages and three more villages are under treatment. In Balrampur estate consolidation was effected only in one village as against fourteen last year chiefly due to the famine conditions. The number of agricultural farms increased from nine to eleven. The financial position of five farms improved but six are still run at a loss. The number of seed dépôts was twenty and most of them showed a profit.

The tenantry: (a) Education.

33. Excluding Rs. 7,518 spent on repairs and construction of school buildings, the expenditure on education of tenants amounted to Rs. 1·14 lakh a against Rs. 99,449 in the previous year. The Court of Wards spent Rs. 9,392 in maintaining entirely 22 schools; Rs. 11,086 in aiding other schools; and Rs. 93,996 on other educational objects such as subscriptions to various institutions and scholarships. The Balrampur Girls' School maintained its good record. The education of depressed classes has made some progress. Compulsory primary education was successful at Kanth (Moradabad) but did not evoke enthusiasm in one of the parganas of Katesar estate (Sitapur). Circulating libraries were generally popular in Balrampur but the scheme failed in Sahaspur Belari estate.

(b) Medical aid and sanitation.

34. The total expenditure on sanitation and medical aid to tenantry amounted to Rs. 1·91 lakh against Rs. 1·72 lakh in the previous year. Twenty-four dispensaries were maintained at a cost of Rs. 69,443 and Rs. 6,981 were spent on free distribution of medicines to the tenantry. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 26,467 were given to other medical institutions and dispensaries. The travelling dispensaries in Kheri estates did good work.

(c) Agricultural banks

25. The number of societies rose from 395 to 400. Though a few societies showed satisfactory progress and were in a

flourishing condition, there is still much scope for improvement. A useful movement for rural reconstruction on a co-operative basis has been started in the district of Partabgarh.

Litigation.

36. Ejectment suits show a decrease of about 50 per cent. while there was a considerable increase in suits for enhancement and arrears of rent. There were eighteen suits of the value of more than Rs. 10,000 in which the Court of Wards was a party. Three were decided wholly in its favour, one was compromised, one withdrawn and thirteen were pending at the close of the year. There were nineteen appeals in which the Court of Wards was concerned. Three were decided wholly and one partly in its favour; two were decided against it and thirteen remained pending.

Advisory committees continued to do useful work. The *panchayats* on the whole worked well but there is much room for improvement.

In Balrampur famine was declared by Government and the estate opened 40 relief works and also gave gratuitous relief at a cost of Rs. 3·21 lakhs.

11. Revenue and rent-paying classes.

(*See the Government resolution on Revenue Administration and the Report of the Board of Revenue for the year ending September* 30, 1929.)

Rent-paying classes. Tenancy litigation: Agra.

37. The total number of institutions of new suits and applications rose from 467,646 to 476,944; of these 316,387 were suits and 160,557 applications as against 298,817 and 168,829 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and applications disposed of fell from 500,347 to 459,265 leaving a pending balance of 90,738 at the end of the year as against 73,063 at the end of the previous year.

Ejectment suits and applications for ejectment.

38. There was a decrease from 24,861 to 24,086 in the number of ejectment suits chiefly in the Agra and Benares divisions. Of these cases 14,711 were suits against trespassers disposed of under section 44 of Act III of 1926 as against 16,238 in the previous year. The area from which ejectment actually took place fell from 15,686 to 14,122 acres.

Of the applications filed 108,665 were application for ejectment disposed of under sections 79 and 81 (as compared with

129,326 in the previous year) of which only 33,952 were successful; the total area from which ejectment actually took place fell from 98,443 to 90,996 acres.

Suits for enhancement of rent.

39. The number of suits for enhancement of rent rose from 4,650 to 8,246 and is shared by all divisions except Kumaun. The increase is attributed to the desire of the landlords to increase their receipts and also to the recalcitrance of tenants and their general unwillingness to pay more than existing rents.

Suits for arrears of rent.

40. Suits for arrears of rent increased from 235,892 to 247,073, the highest increase being in the Rohilkhand division. The income is attributed partly to unfavourable agricultural conditions and partly to the anxiety of the zamindars to make a bid to recover their diminished powers.

Relinquishments.

41. Applications for relinquishment decreased from 23,861 to 19,841 due to the greater security given by the new Act to a large number of statutory tenants. The decrease was shared by all the divisions except Kumaun, the largest decrease being in the Agra division.

Rent appeals.

42. The total number of appeals for disposal by collectors in the province of Agra inclusive of appeals pending increased from 8,378 to 8,479. Of these 7,211 were disposed of as against 7,169 last year leaving a balance of 1,268 as against 1,209 in the previous year. Appeals before commissioners numbered 6,468 as compared with 7,877 in the previous year: and the number of appeals disposed of by commissioners was 4,796. In view of the heavy arrears in Gorakhpur, an additional commissioner was posted there after the close of the year.

Protected areas.

43. The total area held by tenants with occupancy rights inclusive of the figures relating to Government estates other than nazul fell from 10,410,237 to 10,359,241 acres. All the divisions shared the decrease except Benares and Kumaun. Occupancy rights are bound to decrease because they cannot now be easily acquired and are not likely to be conferred to any large extent. The area held by statutory tenants and heirs of statutory tenants was 6,267,058 acres as against 6,151,803 acres in the previous year, while the area held by tenants of twelve years or more again decreased from 3,785,807 to 3,731,047 acres. If all these forms of protection are taken together, the grand total of the protected area comes to 20,551,708 or 96·2 per cent. of the total holdings area as against 96·4 per cent. in the previous year.

Working of the Agra Tenancy Act.

44. It is difficult to appraise the real effect of the new Act on revenue litigation as it has started its career with a succession of adverse agricultural seasons and it would appear that they and not the new Act were the cause of increase under many sections. The condition of the tenantry has considerably improved as the new Act has given them both security of tenure and stability of rent which has considerably changed their attitude towards their land. Enhanced powers have resulted in a considerable increase in the number of cases in the courts of tahsildars, while the number of cases, especially ejectment, in sub-divisional officers' courts shows a marked decrease, but their work has not decreased as the cases before them are now more complicated and much more keenly contested. Appellate work has naturally followed the same course, that is, it has increased in collectors' courts and decreased in commissioners' courts. On the whole, the new Act has worked satisfactorily considering the difficulties that always attend the introduction of a new piece of legislation and a decrease in litigation is anticipated with the return of more normal agricultural conditions. Criticism continues to be directed against section 44 and section 81, the former having proved ineffective from the point of view of zamindars and the latter a fruitful source of litigation both on the original as well as the appellate side.

Tenancy litigation: Oudh.

45. The total number of suits and applications in Oudh further fell from 66,134 to 64,763. The decrease was mainly under suits for arrears for rent, to contest notices for enhancement, for compensation and for recovery of possession. The increase under enhancement suits was due to the settlement operations in Partabgarh and Bara Banki. The total number of cases disposed of decreased from 65,981 to 64,974 leaving a balance of 1,626 cases as against 1,453 last year. Suits for arrears of rent fell from 21,285 to 20,435; suits and applications for ejectment and assistance to eject decreased from 28,805 to 28,032 but the area from which ejectment actually took place increased from 125,569 acres to 135,258 acres.

Rent appeals.

46. The total number of appeals for disposal by deputy commissioners was 779 as against 876 in the previous year, of which 704 were decided as against 801 in the previous year. There were 1,022 appeals preferred to commissioners and the number for disposal including 143 cases transferred to collectors

was 1,791 of which 931 remained pending at the close of the year as against 769 at the end of 1927-28.

Working of the Oudh Rent Act.

47. There was a general decrease in litigation in Oudh. The variations in the Lucknow division under suits for arrears of rent (section 108, clause 2), applications for service of notices of relinquishment (section 20, clause 2), miscellaneous applications and suits and applications for ejectment [sections 52, 53-A, 54, 59, 60 (1), 61 (1), 62 (1) and 62-A (1)] were due to the poor harvest and to the fact that under the amended Oudh Rent Act landlords find a speedier and less expensive remedy in suits for ejectment than in other processes. The number of suits relating to distraint increased due to unfavourable agricultural conditions. The increase under relinquishments and applications for deputation of officers for crop appraisement is attributed to the inability of the impoverished tenants to pay their rents. The number of cases under section 30-A for acquisition of land by landlords showed a decrease as the zamindars realized that this section cannot be used as a substitute for ejectment. In many cases it was still found to be merely a pretext for getting rid of unwelcome tenants.

Revenue and rent-paying classes: Mutations in the revenue papers.

48. Mutation cases in Agra and Oudh increased from 254,573 to 260,627 due mainly to adverse economic conditions. The increase in Meerut and Basti was a result of the amnesty granted to patwaris with a view to securing reports of changes more than three months old and in Almora to record operations preceding settlement. There was also an increase in the number of cases of sales of land under orders of court and succession cases. The aggregate land revenue transferred by judicial proceedings fell from Rs. 2·14 lakhs to Rs. 2·07 lakhs, while that by private transfer rose from Rs. 3·98 lakhs to Rs. 4·72 lakhs.

Partitions.

49. There was a decrease in applications for partition, the number of new applications being 2,755 as against 3,062 last year. The total number of applications for disposal including 3,678 pending at the close of the last year was 6,433 against 6,887 in the previous year; 3,008 applications were disposed of and the pending file was reduced from 3,677 to 3,425. There has been an improvement in partition work but there is still a lack of local inspections which are necessary to facilitate speedy disposal. A partition manual for the guidance of sub divisional officers is in course of preparation.

50. There was a decrease from 3,205 to 3,021 in applications by lambardars for the summary recovery of land revenue, and the total for disposal was 3,594. The total claims amounted to Rs. 1·90 lakh of which about 69 per cent. was recovered. The acquisition of land for public purposes showed a decrease, the area acquired being 14,886 acres at a cost of Rs. 17·15 lakhs as compared with 19,425 acres at a cost of Rs. 16·12 lakhs in the previous year. The average cost per acre of land acquired permanently was Rs. 175 as against Rs. 137 in the previous year. The new procedure in valuing land on the basis of private sale-deeds has been working satisfactorily.

Applications for recovery of land revenue. Land acquisition.

The total number of appeals under the Land Revenue Act and the Kumaun rules for disposal by collectors and deputy commissioners increased from 10,992 to 11,232. Of these 9,528 were disposed of as against 9,271 last year leaving a pending balance of 1,704 as against 1,721. The number of appeals instituted before commissioners decreased from 3,027 to 2,844 during the year. Two thousand six hundred and sixty out of a total of 3,713 were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,053 pending as against 869 last year. The number of appeals and revisions preferred to the Board of Revenue increased from 651 to 778. The total number for disposal was 1,005 as against 744 in the preceding year; of these 777 were decided as against 517 in the previous year.

Appeals under Land Revenue Act.

51. The total number of applications filed during the year increased from 149,555 to 151,280. The total number for disposal including 18,830 which were pending at the beginning of the year was 170,110 as against 167,927 last year. Of these 148,377 were disposed of leaving a balance of 21,733. The amount recoverable on the applications disposed of increased from Rs. 99·82 lakhs to Rs. 102·91 lakhs and the amount realized was Rs. 49·07 lakhs or 48 per cent. as against Rs. 52·81 lakhs or 53 per cent.

Execution of decrees.

52. There were 188 honorary assistant collectors. Out of these two did not work. The work done by assistant collectors in Oudh as compared with those in the province of Agra continued to be small. On the whole honorary assistant collectors continued to do good work.

Honorary Assistant Collectors.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

12. Course of legislation.

53. The following Acts were passed by the Legislative Council between January 1, 1930 and December 31, 1930 :—

(1) The United Provinces District Board (Amendment) Act (Act I of 1930).

(2) The United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Act (Act II of 1930).

(3) The United Provinces District Board (Amendment) Act (Act III of 1930).

No Acts were passed between June 29, 1929 and October 21, 1929. The work of the Legislative Council during 1930 is described in the General Summary.

13. Police.

(*See the report on the administration of the Police Department for the year ending December* 31, 1929. *See also tables* 37 *to* 43 *of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue,* 1930.)

General.

54. Economic stress as a result of the succession of indifferent harvests was responsible for an increase in crimes against property but the returns became normal with the approach of the monsoon and despite its weak and erratic character, remained so. The communal situation improved and riots occurred in only fifteen districts against nineteen in the previous year. The political situation was however unsettled as seditious and anti-Government propaganda was carried on amongst the educated youths of the province. Mr. Gandhi's visit did not evoke as much enthusiasm as was expected. The revolutionary movement was in evidence in Saharanpur where a bomb factory was discovered. Action taken by the Government checked Communist propaganda. Labour conditions on the whole were undisturbed and there was no strike of any importance.

Crime statistics.

55. Including cases reported to courts, the total number of true offences was 155,451 against 158,497. This decrease of 3,046 is mainly due to a drop of 5,339 cases relating to public nuisance and special local laws. There was a decrease in

offences against the person but an increase in burglary, dacoity and theft. The number of non-cognizable cases reported during the year was 141,559 as against 143,670 in 1928.

Investigation.

56. The number of investigations increased. Only 9·3 per cent. of cases remained uninvestigated as compared with 10·4 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of convictions, excluding those in cases under class VI (cases of public nuisance and special local laws) was 25 as against 24 in the previous year; the percentage of convictions to reports was 19·5 and that of convictions to prosecutions 86·8. It is gratifying to note that the former figure is the highest on record but there is still room for improvement.

Culpable homicide.

57. Excluding 66 false cases and 82 cases in which murderers committed suicide, the number of murders reported in 1929 was 829, the same as in the previous year. Courts convicted 568 persons in 307 cases. The percentage of convictions to reports rose from 24 to 27. Four policemen and five chaukidars were killed and a patwari in Sitapur district who had been helping the police was murdered by professional criminals. The most sensational case was the murder of a Muslim optician of Allahabad whose headless corpse was discovered in a railway carriage. There were 349 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against 365 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to reports was 54 and that of convictions to prosecutions 84.

Rioting.

58. The total number of riots fell from 1,547 to 1,428. Of these only 15 were communal against 19 in the previous year, the most serious being in the districts of Mainpuri and Etawah. The great majority of riots related to agrarian disputes. Action under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, was more vigorous. The police had to resort to firing to disperse a crowd of villagers who resisted the police in the arrest of a notorious criminal in Budaun.

Grievous hurt.

59. Cases of grievous hurt fell from 3,054 to 2,980 and of these 21·7 were investigated as against 15·7 in the previous year. Of the 752 cases tried in courts 607 resulted in conviction. This class of crime was most rife in the districts of Budaun, Moradabad and Shahjahanpur.

Dacoity.

60. Dacoities rose from 622 to 706 due to the deterioration in economic conditions. The largest number of cases were in the districts of Gorakhpur, Aligarh, Cawnpore and Etah. There

were 495 attacks on houses and 226 road dacoities. Dacoits carried firearms in 283 cases as against 270 in the previous year. The total number of cases tried out rose from 205 to 294. Convictions were obtained in 242 as against 170 cases in 1928. About half the persons prosecuted were convicted, namely 1,239 out of 2,473. The percentage of convictions to reports has risen from 20 to 25, the highest figure of some years past. Convictions were obtained in 34 per cent. cases of dacoity with murder,—the percentage being nearly the same as in 1928 (35 per cent.).

The Special Dacoity Police added to their fine record by successful operations against notorious gangs in Gwalior, Dholpur and other neighbouring States. The Kanjar and Gujar gangs have now completely been wiped out. One well known leader was captured by a mixed force of the Agra police, Special Dacoity and the Gwalior Military Police and operations were directed against three others who disturbed the peace on the borders. Certain reductions in the Special Dacoity Police Force have been made and it may soon be possible to suspend active operations in view of the task nearing completion.

Robbery.

61. There was a slight decrease in the number of true cases of robbery including complaints to magistrates from 717 to 705. One hundred and ninety-five cases involving 374 persons resulted in conviction. The percentages of cases convicted to cases disposed of was 79 and of persons 38 against 85 and 32 respectively in 1928. Of 148 cases reported to magistrates only nineteen were prosecuted and all ended in convictions. The remaining were merely exaggerations of petty cases. Robbery was most prevalent in the districts of Agra, Cawnpore and Gorakhpur. The most important cases were the postal robbery in Fyzabad in which an *ekka* carrying mails was attacked and robberies in Cawnpore and Mirzapur where robbers used motor cars.

Burglary.

62. Burglaries increased from 42,426 to 43,660. The increase has been most marked in the districts of Allahabad, Meerut, Cawnpore and Bulandshahr. The percentage of convictions to reports improved from 10 to 11; while that of cases convicted to disposed of remained constant at 91. In Lucknow the plain clothes investigating staff have continued to prove the wisdom of separating the investigating and executive functions of the police in large cities. An inter-provincial gang whose operations extended far and wide was broken up in consequence of the arrest and conviction of the leader at Jhansi. As a result

of the appointment of a committee new rules were issued in September 1929, regarding the application of the "Gayer" system (i.e. the method of working from the crime to the criminal instead of assuming the guilt of the local bad character). These rules are an impro vement on the old and have met with general approval.

Theft. Thefts rose from 19,936 to 20,492 and the surprise is that the rise is so slight considering the scarcity that prevailed in the province. Cases sent up for trial numbered 5,430 of which 5,062 resulted in conviction. The percentage of successful cases to prosecutions was 93 as in 1928. Thefts of bicycles continued to increase. Eighty guns, fifteen revolvers, four rifles and ten pistols were stolen during the year of which 25 guns, four revolvers, three rifles and one pistol were recovered. Two of the guns were recovered from a gang of dacoits in the district of Saharanpur. There were two reports of thefts of military arms during the year. Cattle theft increased from 7,213 to 7,518 due to improved methods of registration and the continued application of the circular whereby all suspicious cases of stray were registered as thefts. The percentage of cases resulting in conviction to cases registered continued to rise being 22 against 19 and 20 of the two previous years. The special cattle theft force under a deputy superintendent of police did good work. The force made 130 raids including some in the Punjab; one in the district of Muttra resulted in the seizure of 180 head of cattle from five *banjaras*. Many *thangdars* were successfully prosecuted. The force investigated 384 cases and obtained convictions in 127 cases. Twelve thousand, nine hundred and seventy-one cattle were branded during the year. Opposition to this operation is diminishing as the public realizes the usefulness of the scheme.

Other crimes. 63. Cases of kidnapping rose from 793 to 918. The percentage of prosecutions leading to conviction was 37 per cent. against 32 per cent. in 1928. The districts returning the largest number of cases were Meerut, Moradabad and Cawnpore. The continued rise in this crime is attributed to the traffic in women carried on by persons and fraudulent matrimonial agencies to keep up supplies for the Punjab. Some ostensibly respectable homes of refuge for widows and minors have been found to be nothing less than kidnapping agencies. The Criminal Investigation Department is considering how best to deal with the investigation and prevention of this form of crime. There was

a slight increase in cases of poisoning from 68 to 74. There were 44 cases of coin counterfeiting as against 42 in the previous year. Excise and opium prosecutions fell slightly from 1,553 to 1,415, the decrease being entirely in excise cases. Traffic in cocaine is still extensive.

Prevention and surveillance.

64. The number of history-sheets increased slightly from 51,581 to 52,284. Nine thousand, two hundred and twenty-nine sheets were closed of which 6,754 were discontinued owing to the men concerned earning an honest livelihood. Of the 9,932 sheets opened during the year 5,052 were for ex-convicts. Efficient surveillance was not possible owing to shortage of chaukidars. The number of persons dealt with under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 2,945 to 3,308. Prosecutions under section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure, decreased from 3,253 to 3,156. Discharges increased from 191 to 292,—the increase being most marked in districts where persons who were not previously on history-sheets were prosecuted. Of those prosecuted 53 per cent. were ex-convicts and 86 per cent. were on history-sheets.

Absconders.

65. The number of the absconders at the end of the year was 2,022. There were 742 arrests and 393 voluntary surrenders in court. A smart capture of an absconding murderer was made outside the province by a sub-inspector who disguised himself as a *sadhu*.

Criminal tribes.

66. The total number of registered members rose from 37,284 to 39,329. The Bahelias of Shahjahanpur and the Gujars in the Bijnor district were registered during the year. The registration of 550 persons was cancelled owing to good conduct and 1,890 persons were exempted from registration on account of their good behaviour. It is gratifying that this figure is steadily rising. There were 2,515 prosecutions of registered persons as compared with 2,006 in the previous year. The number of settlements was the same as in 1928. The Salvation Army settlements are finding some difficulty in making their industries pay. The proposal to replace industries by agriculture may perhaps offer the best solution. The system of working at the Kalyanpur settlement has been overhauled recently and with the tailoring business on a firm basis expenses are expected to be lessened. The Bhantus in the Andamans continue to do well and the Andamans Administration have now agreed to finance the immigration of Bhantus to the

number of 50 annually, for the next two or three years. The experiment of sending Karwals to this settlement this year has not been successful. The Bauriah colony in the Muzaffarnagar district is progressing in face of difficulties. The Salvation Army managed their settlements with their customary efficiency and devotion.

Railway police.

67. There was an increase in the number of true cases reported from 4,284 to 4,560 due to a more rigid insistence on the registration of cases and the registration of shortages of fittings as thefts. One thousand two hundred and eighteen cases resulted in conviction. There was an increase of 20 per cent. in serious offences. There were three cases of dacoity, fifteen of robbery and seven of murder. The presence of a Punjab gang exploiting passenger trains in these provinces for thefts was detected and special measures were taken to check its activities. There was a decrease in cases of obstruction from sixteen to eleven. One of these resulted in derailment of a passenger train and death of two persons. Service with the force continues to be unpopular, but a new system has been started of transferring men for a period of five years from the district police to the railway police. A revised Railway Police Manual was prepared and sanctioned by the Government.

Criminal Investigation Department.

68. The department handled ten new cases excluding thirteen investigations which were pending from the previous year. Assistance was given to district police in 25 cases. The Hindustan National Bank case, the Beluchi gang case and the Rae Bareli embezzlement case terminated successfully. The department rendered assistance to the Pubjab police in connexion with the Lahore-United Provinces conspiracy case and the Manmad bomb case. Owing to the increased activities of revolutionaries and the general deterioration in the political situation an additional superintendent was appointed temporarily. The District Intelligence staff investigated 222 cases against 188 in the previous year: the Ant forgery case in Sitapur was investigated entirely by them.

Chaukidars.

69. Government found it impossible to allot funds for the proposed increase of chaukidars owing to financial stringency. There is a repeated complaint of shortage of chaukidars and extra burden has now been thrown on them by the demands of the Public Health Department.

Strength and cost of police.

70. The Secretary of State sanctioned the reduction of ten posts of Assistant Superintendent of Police which had been held in abeyance for the last five years. There were no other changes in the strength of the gazetted staff and the only variation in the strength of the subordinate police was an increase of five head constables and 25 constables, Armed Police, for the Army Clothing Factory at Shahjahanpur, payments being made for it by the Army Department; also an increase of one naik and two constables in the Farrukhabad district for the escort of remittances. One head constable and five constables were provided for a new outpost at Nautanwa station on the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The total expenditure, excluding village and Railway police, rose from Rs. 142·26 lakhs to Rs. 144·37 lakhs. The main cause was increased expenditure on travelling allowance due to the Allahabad *Kumbh mela* and purchase of new lorries. The additional police quartered in the districts of Ballia, Aligarh and Etah districts were withdrawn during the year but additional police were imposed in the districts of Moradabad, Sitapur, Etah, Mainpuri and Unao.

Discipline.

71. The discipline of the force was of a high standard. The number of cases of ill-treatment and extortion decreased from 31 to 21: five were dealt with judicially and sixteen departmentally. Thirteen officers and eighty men were dismissed for corruption.

Buildings.

72. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9·16 lakhs against Rs. 15·69 lakhs in the previous year. The reduction was due to the fixing of Rs. 50,000 as the minimum cost of a building to be financed from the Loan Fund and the withdrawal of a part of the police allotment to meet urgent needs of other departments. The major works completed during the year include four police stations, a police hospital at Hamirpur, an outpost in Cawnpore and a house for the Superintendent of Police at Muzaffarnagar. The proper housing of the police is of paramount importance.

Miscellaneous.

73. The rapid growth of motor traffic threw an increasing burden on the police.

The Police Training School maintained a high standard of training and discipline. Classes for sergeants, refresher courses for armed police head constables and physical training classes were held as before. A scheme for improving the care of remounts and the training of recruits in the mounted police was accepted during the ear by the Government.

The proportion of literacy amongst constables, naiks and head constables continued to increase. Discipline was of a high standard. The Police Benevolent Fund deservedly received increased support from the force.

14. Criminal justice.

(See the Reports of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and of the Chief Court of Oudh on criminal justice for the year ending December 31, 1929. See also tables 33 to 36 of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue, 1928.)

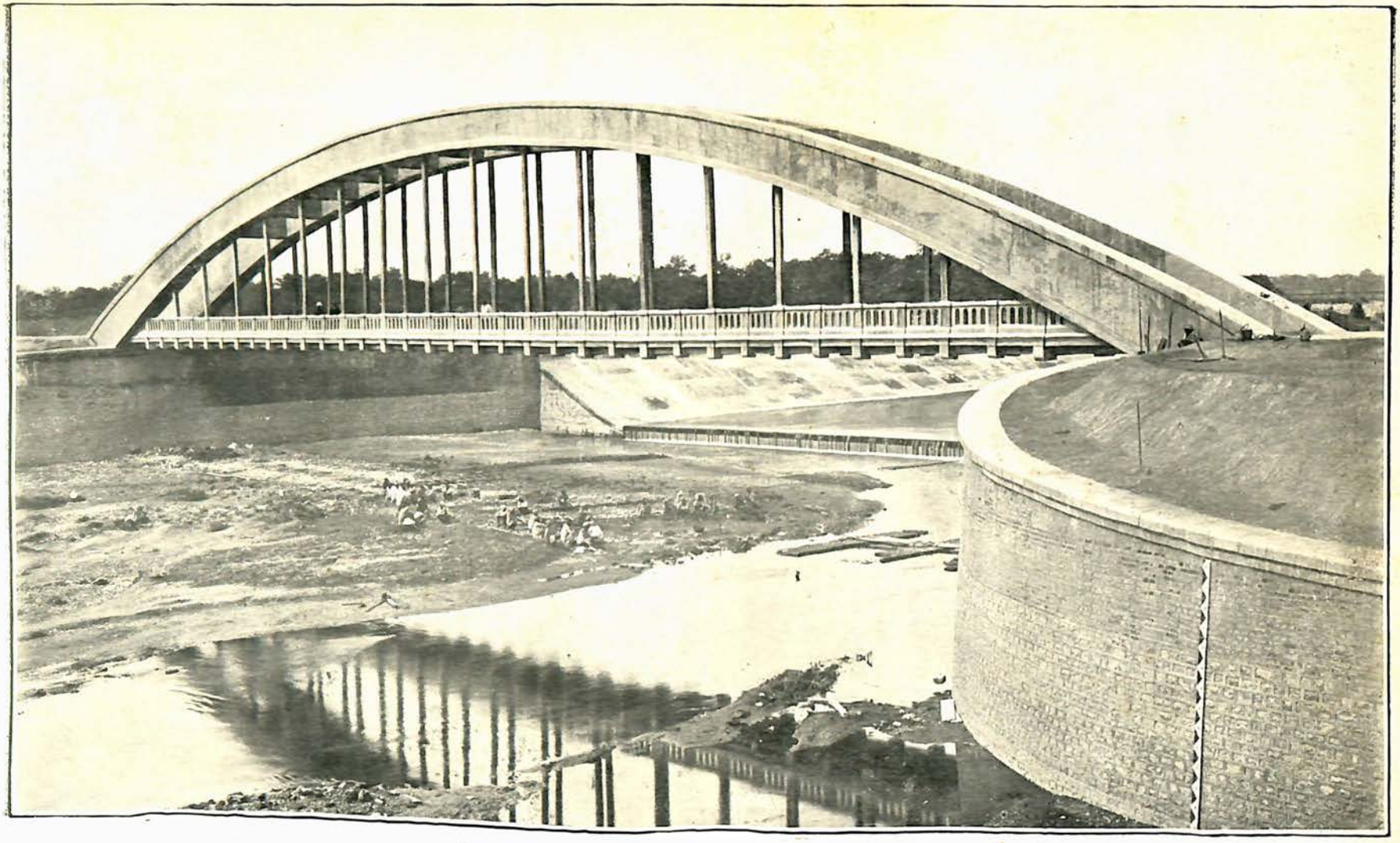
A.—Agra Province.

Judicial staff.

74. The number of sessions divisions was nineteen as last year. In addition to the permanent additional sessions judges, temporary additional sessions judges worked in eleven districts, and sessions and subordinate judges worked in nine districts for varying periods.

Number of trials.

75. The total number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code fell from 103,827 to 96,541, the number of cases brought to trial from 63,443 to 61,009 and of persons under trial from 166,966 to 159,174. This general decrease was mainly confined to less serious crime while the number of cases committed to courts of sessions rose from 2,603 to 2,633 and of persons involved in them from 6,937 to 7,537. The number of offences against the State decreased from 29 to ten while the number of cases against public tranquillity was almost stationary, there being 1,878 against 1,871 in the previous year. There was an insignificant increase in the number of cases of contempt of the lawful authority of public servants. Cases of kidnapping and forcible abduction rose by 54 due to the activities of many professional criminals who sell girls in the Punjab. The number of cases of theft, robbery and dacoity increased partly owing to adverse economic conditions. There was a general increase in the number of offences against property but reported offences against person showed a satisfactory decrease which was shared by 26 districts in the province, largely due to the withdrawal of the power to entertain complaints from courts of honorary magistrates and tahsildars in some districts and a vigorous and judicious use of section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, by sub-divisional magistrates.



Canal road bridge over the Jagbura River—span 297 feet.

Offences under special and local laws increased mainly under the Municipalities Act, the Motor Vehicles Act, the Town Areas Act, the Canals and Drainage Act, the Cantonment Act and the District Boards Act. The decrease was shared chiefly by the Police Act and Hackney and Stage Carriages Act. The number of persons convicted under the Motor Vehicles Act increased by 1,352 evidently due to the popularity of this type of traffic and the increasiug vigilance of the local police. The number of persons bound over under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code increased from 3,847 to 4,228—an increase distributed over half the districts of the province. There was a decrease in the number of persons sentenced under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. Prosecutions under the Arms Act and the Excise Act increased.

Duration and results of trials.

76. The average duration of cases in all courts continued to be eleven days as last year. There was an increase of 690 in the number of cases pending over six weeks, partly due to the dilatoriness and unbusinesslike methods of honorary magistrates and partly to the time which stipendiary magistrates had to devote to local inquiries necessitated by the failure of the monsoon, anti-locust measures and flood relief operations. The number of witnesses examined rose from 292,471 to 302,345. The number of witnesses detained for more than two days both in magistrates' and judges' courts showed a decrease but there is room for improvement specially in the courts of honorary magistrates. Out of 202,899 cases reported during the year and pending from last year 40,388 were summarily dismissed—the percentage falling from 21 to 20. This large percentage and the low percentage of convictions (22 per cent.) in cases under the Indian Penal Code, specially those relating to offences of hurt, criminal force, assault, mischief and criminal intimidation show what a large number of cases are petty or false and were instituted on account of a personal or family grudge unconnected with the immediate and professed cause of action. In spite of this it is disappointing that less frequent use of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, should be made, the cases of compensation being awarded under this section decreasing still further from 461 to 378.

Punishments.

77. Courts of session condemned 175 persons to death as against 167 in the previous year. The sentences of 102 were confirmed, nineteen were released and the sentences of 21 were

modified. The cases of 32 persons were pending at the close of the year. One hundred and four persons were executed during the year. The number of persons sentenced to transportation for life decreased from 300 to 263, while the number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment increased from 16,094 to 17,719. Sentences of seven years' imprisonment and upward slightly decreased. The percentage of sentences in which solitary confinement was awarded fell from seven to six. The number of persons sentenced to whipping increased from 1,143 to 1,274. Sentences of fifteen days or under rose from 1,432 to 1,686. The number of youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 rose from 372 to 395. The number of offenders released on probation under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, increased by 119. There was a decrease in the fines imposed by magistrates and courts of session, the total amount of fines imposed being Rs. 9·03 lakhs.

Appeals.

78. The number of appeals rose from 25,304 to 25,551. The percentage of unsuccessful appeals rose from 67 to 68. Government appeals against acquittals increased from 37 to 59.

Jury system.

79. The jury system continued to be in force in the sessions courts of Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares and Cawnpore. The number of persons tried by them fell from 479 to 443. The High Court disposed of fifteen references against the decisions of the jury with whom it agreed in three and disagreed in twelve cases.

B.—Oudh.

Judicial staff.

80. In addition to the regular staff, four additional district and sessions judges and four sessions and subordinate judges worked at different places for various periods. The court of the additional district and sessions judge, Lucknow, at Unao was made permanent from March 1, 1929. Eight subordinate judges exercised the powers of assistant sessions judges—five throughout the year and three for a major portion of the year.

Number of trials.

81. Though there has been a slight increase in the total number of offences reported, there has been a progressive decline in the volume of serious crime. The gradual increase in the total number of offences reported is really in the number of offences under the special and local Acts, due to the growing desire of most of the local bodies for a more vigorous campaign against the breach of rules and bye-laws and to the increasing vigilance of their inspecting staff and the police. The total

number of offences reported was 70,610 against 69,763 in the previous year. There has been an appreciable fall by 2,450 in the total number of offences reported under the Indian Penal Code and the decrease is shared by offences affecting human life, rape, unnatural offences, hurt and extortion. There was, however, an increase in offences relating to robbery, dacoity and theft due to bad harvests, with a consequent increase in offences relating to stolen property. Offences of kidnapping rose from 301 to 384. There has been a gradual rise in offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals mainly due to the increased activities of the departments. There was an appreciable decrease in offences relating to marriage, offences of false evidence, insult, criminal intimidation annoyance, defamation, offences against public justice, while there was an increase in offences against public tranquillity and offences relating to contempt of the lawful authority of public servants. There was a marked increase in offences under the Municipalities Act, the Motor Vehicles Act, the District Boards Act and the Sanitation Act, while there was a decrease of offences under the Excise Act and the Hackney Carriage Act.

Duration and results of trials.

82. There was an increase of 22 per cent. in the number of cases and a decrease of one per cent. in the number of persons brought to trial. The number of cases which remained pending was 996 as against 895 in the previous year. The average duration of trials in magistrates' courts decreased from ten to seven days while in sessions courts it increased from 55 to 67 days. In magistrates' courts 55 per cent. of persons were convicted as against 48 per cent. in 1928. There is a lamentable rise of 325 in the number of cases pending over six weeks in magistrates' courts and of 216 in sessions' courts.

The number of witnesses summoned in magistrates' courts increased from 97,819 to 104,236 and the number of witnesses actually examined from 81,891 to 86,175. Thus 82·5 per cent. of the witnesses summoned were examined as compared with 84 per cent. last year. There is a decrease of two per cent. in cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and in the number of persons proceeded against successfully under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. Honorary courts decided about 44 per cent. of the total number of criminal cases in Oudh.

Punishments.

83. Death sentences were passed on 104 persons as compared with 92 persons in the previous year. The Chief Court confirmed the sentences in respect of 78 persons of which 59 were executed during the year. The number of persons sentenced to transportation for life or for long terms of imprisonment increased from 129 to 131. There was an increase in the number of sentences of fifteen days and under from 373 to 413. The percentage of persons sentenced to solitary confinement showed a decline. The number of persons sentenced to whipping increased to 426 of whom about one-fourth were juveniles. Two thousand, five hundred and seventy-seven persons were dealt with under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, as against 2,437 in the previous year. The total number of cases of security for good behaviour was 1,183 against 1,128 in 1928, the number of persons involved being nearly the same. There were 1,225 cases involving 6,156 persons required to furnish security for keeping the peace. The percentage of persons actually required to furnish security was 40 as compared with 37 in 1928. A sum of Rs. 2·34 lakhs was imposed as fines by magistrates as against Rs. 2·40 lakhs in the previous year.

Appeals.

84. The number of appeals before the magistrates rose from 870 to 977 and before the judges from 2,627 to 3,137. The percentage of successful appeals was the same as in the previous year before magistrates (30 per cent.), and in cases before judges 15 per cent. of the appeals against the orders of magistrates were wholly successful, and 16 per cent. of the appeals against the orders of assistant sessions judges. The number of appeals before the Chief Court rose to 715 while the number of criminal revisions fell slightly from 133 to 131.

15. Prisons.

(See the Report on the Condition and Management of the Jails for the year ending December 31, 1929. See also tables 44 to 54 of the Statistical Abstract for British India, sixth issue, 1928.)

Jail population.

85. The daily jail population rose from 31,609 in the previous year to 33,180. The increase is partly due to the increase in admissions from 30,739 to 32,752. The figure would have been considerably higher had not the number of releases by order of Government to relieve overcrowding and on other grounds

been almost 3,000 more than in the previous year. The rise may be attributed largely to unsatisfactory harvests and some want of rural employment.

Ninety-five per cent. of the convicts were illiterate. The percentage of habitual offenders was 23 which is much the same as in the previous year. The number of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement fell from 1,276 to 1,235. The percentage of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment declined from 4·6 to 3·5; while the percentage of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment increased from 90·8 to 92·4 probably in consequence of the amendment of section 123 (6) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. There was also a decline in the number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour with whipping. There was a slight fall in the daily average number of civil prisoners. The increase in the number of convicts transferred to undergo sentences of transportation from 112 to 530 is due to an offer from the Chief Commissioner, Andaman Islands, to accept more volunteer convicts with liberal concessions regarding home life and wages.

Conduct and discipline.

86. The number of jail offences increased from 30,539 to 32,588 owing to the increase in jail population. Nearly half the offences related to work. There were 3,535 offences relating to possession of prohibited articles. Offences of assault, mutiny and escape numbered 172 as against 81 in the previous year. Criminal courts dealt with only thirteen offences as compared with 27 in 1928. There were no serious breaches of discipline and no concerted attempts by the convicts to thwart discipline. The total number of punishments inflicted was 32,624 against 30,626 in the previous year. Formal warnings were given to 8,459 prisoners as compared with 8,492 in the last year. Out of 26 prisoners who were whipped 22 were habituals. Four convicts escaped but were at once recaptured. Three out of those who had escaped during the last ten years were also recaptured during the year. Convicts released under the good conduct remission rules numbered 13,097 against 12,962 in the previous year. Special remission was given to 5,199 convicts as compared with 5,238 in 1928. Remission is much prized by all convicts.

Health.

87. The health record for the year under review was again satisfactory. There was a negligible rise in the death rate from 7·8 to 8·1 per mille, due to overcrowding in some jails. Admissions to hospitals and the average daily number of sick decreased.

The general excellence of health was mainly due to improvement in cooking, clothing and sanitation. The total number of deaths was 271. The chief causes of death were "other general diseases" (61) followed by pneumonia (59) and tuberculosis (50). The tuberculosis jail at Sultanpur is proving useful in combating this disease and releases are freely given by the Government in advanced cases. There was no case of plague and out of seven persons admitted to hospital for cholera only two died. Deaths from leprosy were only two against five in the previous year. The prisoners suffering from this disease are kept in the Rae Bareli District Jail.

Expenditure.

88. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 29·01 lakhs to Rs. 32·62 lakhs and the average per head rose from Rs. 91-12-6 Rs. 98-4-10. The increase is mainly a result of the rise in the price of grain owing to a bad monsoon and of the increase in the jail population. Dietary charges showed the heaviest increase from Rs. 14·43 lakhs to Rs. 16·77 lakhs. There was also an increase of Rs. 27,432 in clothing, partly due to the supply of an extra suit of cotton clothing to convicts in central prisons. The supply of vegetables to jail officials was discontinued except in the case of jail warders and this only was allowed when the vegetables were in excess of the requirements of the prisoners.

Employment.

89. Out of the total jail population of 33,180 convicts, 9,611 were employed on remunerative industries as compared with 9,703 in 1928. Cash profits declined from Rs. 2·93 lakhs to Rs. 2·11 lakhs mainly due to the prevailing depression in trade and extensive purchases of wool in Agra Central Prison. The gross profits also showed a fall from Rs. 2·83 lakhs to Rs. 2·48 lakhs. Sales to the public and to other government departments were over a lakh and a half less than in the previous year but there was a rise of about Rs. 80,000 in the value of goods manufactured for the Jail Department on which no profit was charged.

Juvenile prisoners.

90. The number of juvenile convicts rose by 251. This increase is disquieting. Two hundred and forty-one juveniles were confined in Bareilly Juvenile Jail at the beginning of the year, and 222 were received, making a total of 463. One juvenile convict from this jail applied for permission to appear in the High School examination which was granted. The star class system introduced in 1924 is producing beneficial results. A primary school for juvenile prisoners in the Naini Central Jail continued to do good work.

Jail reforms.

91. The Jail Inquiry Committee which had been appointed in the previous year presented its report in the month of June. The Committee has made some recommendations of a far-reaching character but the carrying out in full of those recommendations would involve a heavy expenditure, while the present financial situation of the provinces will not allow more than a gradual improvement of the existing prisons in the direction of the recommendations of the Committee.

16. Civil justice.

(*See the separate reports on Civil Justice for Agra and Oudh for the year* 1929, *and on the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Kumaun for the year* 1929. *See also tables* 27 *to* 32 *of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue,* 1930.)

A.—Agra Province.

Administration.

92. During the year there were no changes in the jurisdiction of civil courts. The court of the munsif of Akbarpur was removed to Cawnpore, the head-quarters of the judgeship, as a temporary measure, and it is proposed to locate it permanently there.

Judicial staff.

93. The number of judges of the High Court was increased from eleven to twelve. Temporary additional district judges and temporary additional subordinate judges were employed for varying periods in eleven and 23 districts respectively. Additional munsifs worked in twenty different courts for varying periods during the year.

Original suits.

94. There was a still further rise in the total number of suits from the record figure of 193,331 in 1928 to 202,568. Small cause court cases increased from 134,148 to 171,267 and this increase accounts largely for the rise in the total number of suits. All classes of suits show a decrease except those relating to religious and other endowments and suits relating to money or movable property, due to the tendency not to invest money in village property because of the depreciation in its value consequent on the passing of the new Tenancy Act. Suits for immovable property decreased by 1,071 to 12,714. The total value of suits fell from Rs. 822·40 lakhs to Rs. 757·89 lakhs. The total number of cases disposed of rose by 3,354 from 203,454 to 206,808. The pending file at the close of the year rose by 2,303

to 38,448 on account of increased institutions. The total number of suits for disposal before the courts increased from 239,599 to 283,611. There was an increase of 10,939 in the number of suits decided after contest and it is mainly noticeable in the disposals by courts of munsifs and small causes. This increase is attributed to the instructions of the Government of India to reckon all cases as contested cases in which issues have been framed. There is a marked decrease in average duration of both contested and uncontested cases in courts but the decrease is not solely due to quicker despatch of work but is largely a result of the changed method of calculating duration.

Appeals.

95. The total number of appeals before courts subordinate to the High Court increased from 13,880 to 21,486. The pending file of regular civil appeals at the close of the year decreased by 193 to 5,186 but the pending file including revenue appeals increased by 14 to 6,457. Excluding the High Court the average duration of contested appeals was 122 days and of uncontested appeals 112. The total number of appeals before the High Court fell from 7,517 to 7,473. The pending file decreased from 4,743 to 4,325 and of these 2,644 appeals were pending for more than a year. The total number of appeals decided by the court during the year increased from 5,353 to 5,798 and the pending file decreased from 5,397 to 5,127. The average duration of contested appeals in the High Court was 706 and of uncontested appeals 146.

Execution of decrees.

96. The number of applications rose from 194,875 to 198,787 ; the number disposed of decreased by 2,684 to 146,519 and the pending file increased by 4,001 to 36,188. The percentage of fructuous applications remained unchanged at 49. The experiment of centralization of execution work has not been a success. A proposal for remunerating process-servers adequately which is expected to lead to an improvement in executive work is under the consideration of the Government.

Honorary courts.

97. The number of village munsifs' courts decreased from 70 to 61 and of these only 55 worked during the year. Institutions fell from 5,569 to 4,525 and the total value of suits decreased from Rs. 1·16 lakhs to Rs. 93,714. There were 40 honorary munsifs' courts working as against 41 last year and they disposed of 14,827 cases as against 14,125 in 1928.

98. The number of insolvency cases before the courts rose from 3,171 to 3,429. The accounts kept by some official receivers were found unsatisfactory and the High Court is considering the question of framing proper rules on the subject. Insolvency.

B.—OUDH.

99. The temporary court of the second additional district and sessions judge at Unao was made permanent. The temporary court of the third additional district and sessions judge, Lucknow, worked throughout the year except for a period of about two weeks; and the temporary court of the additional district and sessions judge worked at Gonda for about a month and a half. Four temporary courts of sessions and subordinate judge worked for varying periods in four districts during the year. Additional subordinate judges worked throughout the year in seven districts, and an additional subordinate judge worked for about three months at Sultanpur. The post of the special small cause court judge at Lucknow was sanctioned for another year. Two officers from Hyderabad State were deputed for judicial training. They were invested with the powers of honorary munsifs and worked for about three months. Judicial staff.

100. The number of institutions maintained the downward tendency and decreased from 66,350 to 66,282. There has been a decrease throughout the province in suits relating to immovable property, in pre-emption suits, matrimonial suits and suits for specific relief, while there was an increase in mortgage suits and suits of a small cause court nature. The number of cases disposed of fell from 68,344 to 65,765 while the pending file rose from 10,117 to 12,095. There was a decrease in the total value of suits from Rs. 217·80 lakhs to Rs. 215·60 lakhs. The decrease in value is confined to regular suits while there was an increase in the value of small cause court cases. There was a marked increase in the duration of cases contested and uncontested which is disappointing especially as the total amount of work before the courts was reduced. Original suits.

101. The number of civil appeals fell from 1,756 to 1,371 and the pending file from 658 to 594 at the end of the year. The total number of appeals decided in the year was 1,463 as against 1,780 in 1928. Of appeals decided, 19 per cent. were wholly successful as against 20 in 1928 and 17 per cent. partially successful as compared with 14 in the previous year. Appeals.

Execution of decrees.

102. There was a decrease from 63,698 to 63,357 in the number of applications filed and from 65,237 to 62,124 in the number of applications disposed of—the pending file being increased from 9,983 to 11,128. The percentage of wholly fructuous applications on the regular side was 27·97 against 29·77 in 1928.

Honorary courts.

103. Out of 28 honorary munsifs seven did not work. The remaining 21 and the two officers from Hyderabad State deputed for judicial training decided 5,000 cases against 5,252 in 1928. There were six village courts but only four worked. The number of institutions in these courts increased from 286 to 378 and out of the 397 suits for disposal before them they decided 377.

C.—KUMAUN.

Number and conduct of suits.

104. No case was instituted during the year. The only case for disposal was a miscellaneous one pending before the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal since 1926 who was unable to dispose of it during the year because part of the property belonging to the insolvent lies in the district of Almora.

Appeals.

105. Out of five miscellaneous appeals, two were confirmed, one modified, one reversed and one left pending. There was only one appeal from a decree in which the order of the lower court was confirmed. There were no applications for revision or review.

Execution of decrees.

106. The number of applications for execution was 743 as against 1,222 in the previous year; of these 64 were transferred, 421 were wholly infructuous, 119 wholly or partially satisfied and 139 were pending at the close of the year. The total amount realized with issue of process was Rs. 44,250 as against Rs. 50,712 in the previous year. No judgement-debtor was imprisoned although in eight cases judgement-debtors were arrested.

17. Registration.

(See the note on the Administration of the Registration Department for the year 1929. *See also table* 57 *of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue,* 1930.)

Registration.

107. The total number of documents registered fell from 276,062 to 275,134. There is no marked decrease under any class of documents. Documents relating to mortgages show an increase of 3 6 per cent. and the increase is mostly found in the districts of Meerut, Aligarh, Agra and Moradabad for which

adverse agricultural conditions and destruction by locusts are mainly responsible. Voluntary registration of documents relating to immovable property increased by over ten per cent. due, in a great measure, to the relinquishment of their holdings by cultivators in favour of zamindars in the district of Moradabad. There is a further fall of about 8·6 per cent. under leases due to the conferment of life tenancies. The number of documents relating to immovable property was almost the same as in the previous year, while there was a decrease of 4·5 per cent. in the number of those relating to movable property.

108. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 13·42 lakhs as against Rs. 13·48 lakhs in the previous year. There was, however, an increase of Rs. 28,074 or 18·3 per cent. in the income from fees for inspections and searches due to greater activity of departmental officers in stopping leakage of information. The expenditure was Rs. 4·80 lakhs as against Rs. 4·87 in 1928. The small decrease is due to some of the bills for "works" being drawn after the close of the calendar year. One new sub-registrar's quarters and a new record-room were constructed and two extensions were carried out during the year. Financial.

109. The total number of inspections rose from 618 to 735; 384 by inspectors, 193 by revenue officers, 114 by the district registrars and 44 by the Inspector-General of Registration. As a result of departmental inquiries one sub-registrar was dismissed and two were reduced. There was only one case of prosecution under the Indian Registration Act, but it resulted in acquittal. General.

The scheme for providing greater facilities to the public by opening new offices in important towns and centres of local trade within tahsils has been under the consideration of the department but no headway can be made unless funds are available. Two such offices at Soraon and Manjhanpur in the district of Allahabad are expected to be re-opened. The scheme of returning documents by post introduced in 1928 at Bareilly and Benares is still being tried before it is extended to other parts of the province. The question of allowing a time-scale of pay to departmental sub-registrars as well as to registration muharrirs is under the consideration of Government. Government sanctioned the printing in English of the book of illustrations taken from cases dealing with the Stamp law for the guidance of sub-registrars.

18. District boards.

(See table 138 of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue, 1930.)

General. 110. The total number of meetings which had risen to 1,004 in 1928-29 fell to 950. The average percentage of attendance for the whole province was 59 which is slightly higher than that of the previous year. Departmental committees are reported to have done useful work and to have rendered real assistance to the boards. Tahsil committees, however, evinced little interest in the work of the boards, although they continued to exist nominally in most districts. Boards continue to be inclined to interfere with their executive authorities in matters of details. In many boards intrigues, nepotism and communal and other forms of friction impair the efficiency of the administration. At the same time boards do a great deal of administrative work and there is, in every board, a number of honourable and hard working members who discharged their duties fearlessly and impartially. The chairman's position in a majority of boards is becoming one of increasing responsibility and strain. He has been described as a "helmsman who tries simultaneously to steer his ship and to dodge the missiles flung at him by the crew."

Financial position. 111. The financial position of many boards continues to be grave. Some are already bankrupt, while others are rapidly approaching this condition. The closing balance at the absolute disposal of the boards dwindled from Rs. 3·51 to Rs. 1·68 lakhs. No fewer than 23 boards had a deficit balance. Expenditure again exceeded income by Rs. 257 lakhs. Aligarh, Budaun, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jaunpur, Rae Bareli and Kheri had no invested funds. The total expenditure of the boards fell during the year from Rs. 208·59 lakhs to Rs. 199·54 lakhs. The prominent reductions were Rs. 7·91 lakhs under "public works," Rs. 1·24 lakhs under vaccination," Rs. 1·36 lakhs under "public health" and Rs. 3·28 lakhs under "fairs and exhibitions." On the other hand expenditure on "education" rose by Rs. 0·95 lakh. Gross income rose in 1929-30 by Rs. 5¼ lakhs to Rs. 117·13 lakhs. This was accounted for by an increase in Government grants of about Rs. 2·5 lakhs, in local rates of Rs. 18·7 lakhs, in the receipts from the tax on circumstances and property of about Rs. 0·64 lakh and in education fees of about Rs. 0·72 lakh. The tax on circumstances and property was in force in sixteen districts at the end of the year. In Sitapur, the tax, imposed in

February, 1930, had not been collected at all. In Bulandshahr also the collection of the tax, though it was imposed in 1927, was subsequently postponed while in Garhwal it was abolished in December 1929. The most prominent decrease in income during the year under review is Rs. 1·26 lakhs under "cattle pounds." The incidence of income per head of the population was seven annas one pie against seven annas in the previous year. The incidence of taxation was two annas nine pies, an increase of four pies. Four out of five boards in Meerut division had no surplus funds. Dehrá Dun is bankrupt and the question of its recurring deficit, due to causes beyond the board's control, is under the consideration of Government. In Agra division the finances of Aligarh board are precarious. Its invested funds are completely exhausted. Etah has recently sold its last investments. The boards of the Agra division have spent all the balances and investments of the former official boards which amounted to about six lakhs and have also contracted liabilities of nearly a lakh and a half. Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun and Shahjahanpur in Rohilkhand division all closed the year with a minus balance. The district boards of Allahabad and Cawnpore in Allahabad division have no invested funds left. Essential services have suffered in Allahabad and Etawah from lack of funds. The expenditure of the Jaunpur board in Benares division exceeded its income by more than Rs. 26,000. It has no invested funds left and has yet taken no steps either to explore fresh sources of income or to adopt measures to curtail its expenditure. The Azamgarh board in Gorakhpur division closed the year with a deficit balance of over Rs. 3,000 which it met from savings in its education fund. Rae Bareli board in the Lucknow division was superseded for two years for bankruptcy. The financial position of individual boards shows that the tendencies noted last year have not been checked and that in most cases boards are nearer bankruptcy. One of the chief causes of this unfortunate state of things, apart from financial recklessness, is slackness in budget procedure. In the past budgets have been carelessly drawn up with too optimistic estimates of income and have often been unduly delayed with the result that months of the financial year have elapsed before the year's budget is framed and sanctioned. In this way the control of the budget by Government has been seriously weakened, and deficits have taken the place of anticipated surpluses. These have frequently been concealed by the failure of boards to spend in

full the large grants made to them by Government for education, and several boards now find themselves heavily in debt to their education fund. Steps are being taken to separate the education from the general fund of the boards with a view to preventing such diversion of funds in future.

Audit remarks.

112. The report of the Local Audit Department for 1929-30 shows that seven boards maintained their accounts in a satisfactory condition and exercised careful supervision over them. Among the remaining boards the accounts of four were found in fairly good condition. Those of 29 boards were either unsatisfactory or called for more improvement, while in Azamgarh, Cawnpore, Farrukhabad, Fyzabad, Moradabad, Mainpuri, Mirzapur, Saharanpur and Sultanpur the accounts were far from satisfactory owing to want of supervision. The report remarks that "the year under review forms an epoch in respect of various cases of embezzlements and misappropriation of money which were discovered in the accounts of some boards." Fyzabad heads the list with a number of embezzlements involving large sums and affecting almost every department, followed by Banda, Basti, Benares, Etawah and Moradabad. The report also comments on the continued deterioration in district board finances. Invested funds were freely utilized to meet ordinary expenditure, although they are intended as a reserve for capital or extraordinary expenditure. In the majority of cases where the tax on circumstances and property is levied the accounts were not maintained properly and in accordance with the rules. The assessment lists which form the initial record of the demand were found defective and in some places were not prepared in time. The public works accounts of certain boards were found in a deplorable condition, while in several others they were not maintained satisfactorily.

Medical and public health services.

113. The system of subsidizing qualified doctors on condition that they settle down and practice in the rural areas was continued but made little progress. The number of doctors rose from 22 to 26 but grants paid actually fell from Rs. 8,174 to Rs. 7,807. The lack of private practice in the villages and a preference for life in towns seems to be the causes of the failure of this experiment. The number of dispensaries managed by the boards was 337 and the expenditure on the western system of medicine rose from Rs. 17·91 lakhs in 1928-29 to Rs. 18·05 lakhs. On the indigenous systems of medicine the boards spent Rs. 1·53 lakhs or

practically the same amount as they spent in the previous year. The popularity of the indigenous systems is undoubted, but as was noticed last year these practitioners and institutions are subject to very little control without which their utility must remain in doubt.

Medical aid for women.

114. A few new female dispensaries have been opened, and others are reported to be becoming more popular, but progress is still very slow, and the difficulty of staffing these dispensaries continues to be great. Most of the progress in this direction is the result of the work done directly through the Dufferin Fund and Chelmsford League.

Sanitation.

115. The expenditure on public health fell from Rs. 5·18 lakhs to Rs. 3·82 lakhs. This means that the boards spent in 1929-30 only 3·4 per cent. of their own income on sanitation, a service of vital importance for the well-being of the inhabitants of rural areas. This decline affected every major head except water supply under which there was an increase of Rs. 10,000. During the year the district health scheme was extended to Garhwal, which is the twenty-eighth district to be given the benefit of it. Special organizations for rural uplift are reported to have been established in the districts of Lucknow, Fatehpur, Partabgarh, Fyzabad, Unao, Pilibhit and Benares, while the "Village Aid" scheme which was started in 1928 continued to progress satisfactorily wherever it was in force. Maternity and child welfare work is still confined mostly to urban areas. Improvement of the work of midwives is another part of the village aid scheme. This has also made considerable progress. The health staff give them lectures on clean midwifery and supply small sets of appliances. With the passage into law of the Village Sanitation (Amendment) Act, V of 1929, the control of rural sanitation in normal times has been withdrawn from district magistrates and entrusted to district boards which have been instructed by Government to consider the question of framing sanitary byelaws for villages and providing small grants to village *panchayats* to enable them to carry out petty sanitary works. There is here an enormous field of work open to the boards though lack of funds and still more lack of interest has hitherto prevented any substantial advance. The district health service scheme is distinctly useful: it is beginning to create a "sanitary conscience" in the rural areas among both landowners and tenants and has produced various improvements. Sanitary supervision of fairs has made considerable progress.

Petty sanitary improvements and simple anti-malarial works are performed by labour gangs. In addition they clean villages, dig manure trenches, remove rubbish heaps outside the *abadi*, construct soakage pits and demonstrate to the villagers how to make them. An important factor in the improvement of rural sanitation is the proper storage of manure and village refuse. Present storage methods are unhealthy and the manure also loses most of its properties by long exposure. Under the village aid scheme villagers are persuaded to remove their refuse outside the *abadi* and keep their manure in covered trenches. Local apathy in the boards is still a great obstacle.

Communication.

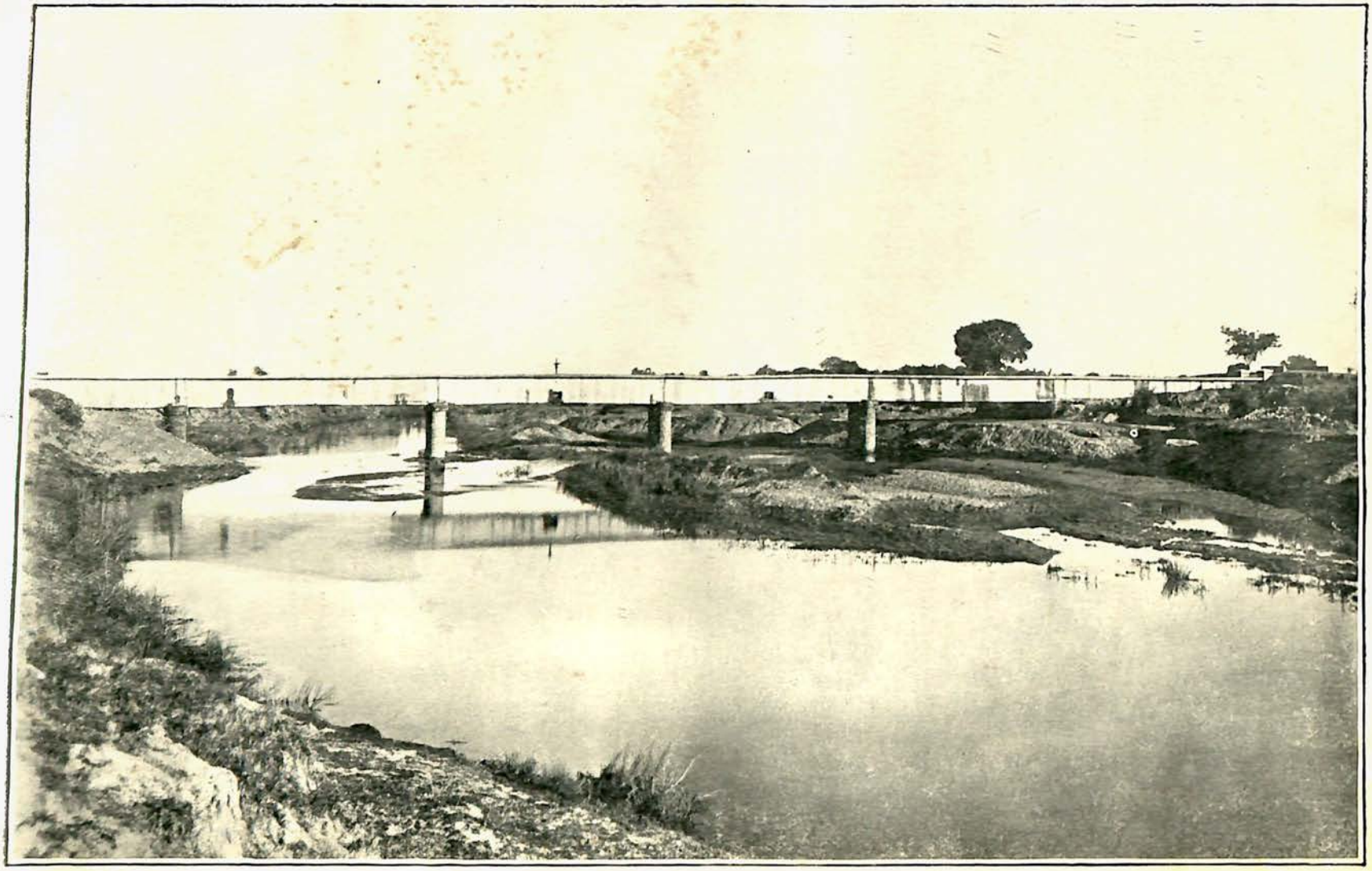
116. The amount spent by the boards on repairs of metalled and unmetalled roads declined from Rs. 19·03 lakhs and Rs. 4·93 lakhs in 1928-29 to Rs. 17·06 lakhs and Rs. 4·76 lakhs respectively in the year under review. The continuous reduction in the provision for roads from Rs. 27 lakhs in 1926-27 to Rs. 22 lakhs three years later is much to be deplored. The fact is that whenever a board finds itself in difficulties about balancing its budget, "Communication" is the head which is first selected for depletion. The inevitable result is progressive deterioration in the roads. It is easy for the boards to plead that under the strain of rapid and heavy traffic specially motor traffic, the cost of proper maintenance has outrun their financial capacity. But the fact remains that the confessed inadequate provision for communications of four years ago has been reduced by nearly 20 per cent. and that a large part of the money actually spent is often wasted for want of proper supervision and check.

Female education.

117. The apathy of parents and of boards towards female education largely accounts for a disappointing lack of progress, which is also due to the difficulty of obtaining good trained teachers, as in previous years. The progress of female education continues to be very slow, and the provision of suitable buildings has failed to keep pace with the growth in the number of scholars of both sexes.

Technical education.

118. There is a carpentry school with seven students under the control of the Fyzabad board and another is attached to a primary school in Gonda. The boards in the Meerut division made no marked improvement in technical education. The industrial school at Farrukhabad where tailoring, carpentry, weaving and dyeing are taught is reported to be doing useful work. The Jhansi district board continued to maintain one



Ramganga Canals. Karula Aqueduct. (6 R. C. spans of 50 feet, cost Rs. 33,000.)

weaving, one leather working and one carpentry school but it has already retrenched expenditure on these institutions and proposes to hand over the carpentry school to a public institution. The two weaving schools in the Jalaun district continued to work satisfactorily. Hamirpur district board opened a weaving school at Mahoba which is said to be working well. Gorakhpur continued to maintain its two weaving schools but the tailoring school did not justify its existence and had to be closed. There are two agricultural classes in Etawah district and the agricultural class attached to the vernacular middle school in Jhijhak is reported to be doing good work. Agricultural education in the Agra division is making progress. Many agricultural schools however are handicapped by the lack of farms for demonstration purposes; but facilities for learning manual work and agriculture have been extended and it is hoped that the supply will create a demand.

Compulsory education.

119. Compulsory education has made some progress but the educational committees are reluctant to prosecute. Even when offenders are prosecuted, fines are seldom imposed, or are nominal. It is impossible to expect that its introduction will automatically lead to the attendance of all pupils of school-going age. There is no doubt, however, that it has made good progress and if adequate funds are forthcoming, will steadily diminish illiteracy.

Physical training and scouting.

120. Due attention to physical exercise was paid in most districts. Indian exercises were taught and games such as hockey and football were played. Tournaments were also held in many districts. The boy scouts movement has made fairly good progress and is becoming more popular, and good work is reported to have been done by scouts at the local fairs. The progress of games, physical training and the boy scouts movement depends largely on the enthusiasm of individual teachers.

Education committees.

121. Serious friction is reported from more than one division between chairmen of boards and those of education committees; and in some cases between boards themselves and education committees. Education committees have not proved an unqualified success, but it cannot be said that they have failed. Difficulties in their working have arisen where chairmen or members have put personal interests before public service. In some districts chairmen of education committees have abused their position by using teachers for political purposes.

19. Municipal boards.

(*See tables* 134 *to* 137 *of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue,* 1930.)

General.

122. The number of municipal boards was 85 as in the previous year. The official element was removed altogether from four out of thirteen boards leaving only nine boards with a total number of thirteen official members. The number of nominated members increased from 182 in 1928-29 to 186 in 1929-30. Many boards again submitted their reports very late: and some of the reports were inaccurate. The total number of meetings decreased from 1,973 to 1,961. The number of meetings adjourned decreased from 239 to 219 and the number of meetings which proved abortive for want of a quorum fell from 149 to 113. The proportion of adjourned and abortive meetings is lower than in previous years but is still high, the proportion of adjourned meetings being 11 per cent. and that of abortive meetings six per cent. The average attendance was less than 75 per cent. in 51 boards as compared with 57 boards in the previous year. The percentage of collections to demands rose from 82·24 in the previous year to 82·79 in 1929-30. The income of 42 boards was less than their expenditure and the deficit was made up from the closing balance or invested capital. Boards are still generally unwilling to risk unpopularity by imposing fresh taxation. Intrigues and quarrels hamper the administration of boards though there is a gradual awakening of public opinion, which often finds expression in the Press, and it may be hoped that the time is not far distant when negligence of the public interest and financial inefficiency will meet with effective disapproval from the public.

Income:

123. The total income fell from Rs. 171·01 lakhs to Rs. 162·37 lakhs, of which Government contributed Rs. 7·22 lakhs as compared with Rs. 6·59 lakhs in the previous year. Revenue derived from municipal property, apart from taxation, was Rs. 40·78 lakhs as against Rs. 39·23 lakhs in the previous year.

(a) From taxation.

124. The total receipts from taxation fell from Rs. 109·47 lakhs to Rs. 108·93 lakhs. Income derived from octroi fell from Rs. 56·19 lakhs to Rs. 35·77 lakhs: and there was also a decrease in receipts from taxes on professions and trade, the tax on circumstances and property and the pilgrim tax. The income from terminal tax also decreased from Rs. 25·08 lakhs to

Rs. 23·97 lakhs. Trade depression and adverse economic conditions are reported to be responsible for the decrease in the income from octroi and terminal tax, whilst the decrease in the pilgrim tax is attributed to the preference of pilgrims for travel by motor rather than by rail and the separation of the accounts of the "Fair Fund" in Hardwar from the general municipal accounts. The main increases were under "tax on houses and lands, "tax on animals and vehicles," "tolls" (on roads and ferries) and "water rate." Octroi was introduced in two more municipalities.

(b) From other sources.

125. Income from sale-proceeds of lands decreased from Rs. 2·01 lakhs to Rs. 1·86 lakhs and that from sale of water increased from Rs. 9·85 lakhs to Rs. 9·91 lakhs. The rise of Rs. 0·6 lakh is due to the gradual installation of meters by some municipalities. Receipts under "Fairs" decreased from Rs. 0·32 lakh to Rs. 0·29 lakh.

Expenditure.

126. The total expenditure, excluding debt heads, decreased from Rs. 177·16 to Rs. 175·38 lakhs, although under certain heads it was in excess of the previous year. There was a noticeable rise in expenditure on establishment for water supply, conservancy, health officers and sanitary inspectors. General administration and collection charges fell from Rs. 19·25 lakhs to Rs. 19·21 lakhs. Capital outlay on water supply decreased from Rs. 16·31 lakhs to Rs. 15·51 lakhs, but the establishment charges under this head rose from Rs. 13·95 lakhs to Rs. 14·25 lakhs. Capital outlay on drainage decreased from Rs. 4·61 lakhs to Rs. 3·91 lakhs and establishment charges under this head fell from Rs. 4·78 lakhs to Rs. 4·60 lakhs. Expenditure on conservancy rose from Rs. 25·47 lakhs to Rs. 26·06 lakhs, and on public instruction from Rs. 18·85 lakhs to Rs. 19·37 lakhs, while that on roads fell from Rs. 19·72 lakhs to Rs. 16·53 lakhs. Repayment of loans rose from Rs. 5·73 lakhs to Rs. 5·93 lakhs, and investments rose from Rs. 0·92 lakh to Rs. 2·51 lakhs.

Financial position.

127. The financial position was again unsatisfactory. Expenditure exceeded income by over 13 lakhs and the deficit was made up by depleting invested reserves, reducing the closing balance and taking more loans.

The total expenditure was Rs. 175·38 lakhs and the total income Rs. 162·37 lakhs; thus the excess of expenditure over income was Rs. 13·01 lakhs as compared with Rs. 16·15 lakhs last

year and Rs. 1·71 lakhs the year before. Income from the sale proceeds of Government securities was Rs. 7·32 lakhs, and from Government loans was Rs. 6 lakhs, while the total receipts under "Extraordinary" and "Debt" were Rs. 16·10 lakhs. Expenditure under "Extraordinary and Debt" amounted to Rs. 11·18 lakhs of which Rs. 5·93 lakhs were devoted to repayment of loans. The total disbursements amounted to Rs. 186·53 lakhs and the closing balance to Rs. 26·73 lakhs which is Rs. 9·45 lakhs less than the opening balance. Income exceeded expenditure in only eleven of the 26 municipalties whose income is more than one lakh and in 31 of the remainder. Municipal loans amounted to Rs. 140·53 lakhs on which the interest is nearly eight lakhs per annum. Of a demand for the year of about Rs. 69 lakhs (about Rs. 10 lakhs arrears and about Rs. 59 lakhs current) Rs. 57·30 lakhs was collected, Rs. 1·26 lakhs was remitted and Rs. 10·65 lakhs left outstanding. In 23 municipalities the percentage of collections to demand was less than 75. But, even if the demand were collected in full, income would not balance expenditure: and municipalities will have to impose further taxation, reduce establishment costs, and exercise closer supervision over other sources of income such as octroi.

Municipal services: Roads.

128. Expenditure on roads decreased from Rs. 19·72 lakhs to Rs. 16·53 lakhs; 40 municipalities spent more money than last year, but the condition of the roads in the province differs widely from district to district. The municipalities chiefly responsible for the decrease were Dehra Dun, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Azamgarh and Lucknow. The largest amounts were spent by Cawnpore and Allahabad, the former spending Rs. 2·70 lakhs and the latter Rs. 2·32 lakhs. There is a distinct improvement in the condition of municipal roads in Allahabad, and Cawnpore has also shown considerable improvement during the last three years. In Meerut division the expenditure on the maintenance of roads fell from Rs. 2·54 lakhs to Rs. 1·70 lakhs, the chief decrease being in Dehra Dun where bituminizing of roads inflated the expenditure in the previous year. Benares spent Rs. 70,000 more than in the previous year, but the condition of roads is still very unsatisfactory. The Jhansi municipal board made heavy retrenchment under roads and the condition of municipal roads is anything but good. The scheme for making roads of concrete and bitumen in Agra was dropped, on account of difficulties about water pipes. The rapid increase in motor traffic, specially of the heavier types of vehicle, which

shows no sign of abating, is making the upkeep of their roads perhaps the most difficult problem which boards have to face. Most of them, it seems, are alive to their responsibilities in this matter, but a few continue to neglect them, with the result that their roads have been allowed so to deteriorate that there is little or no prospect of even their partial rehabilitation.

Water supply and drainage.

129. Sixteen towns have a water supply system, of which eight worked at a profit as compared with ten in the previous year. Extensive organization works have recently been completed in many towns. The Agra board has an unspent balance of Rs. 69,011 out of the grant and loan given by Government for the improvement of its water-works, and spent only Rs. 31,052 during the year. The revised cost of the water scheme for the Aligarh municipality is Rs. 5·63 lakhs. In accordance with the programme the board paid Rs. 3·50 lakhs to the Public Health department for the execution of the scheme. Satisfactory progress has been made and it is hoped that the town will get pipe water shortly. On the completion of new tube wells in Muttra complaints regarding shortage of water should cease. The Babina water-works scheme in Jhansi has been under consideration for a long time. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 20·82 lakhs and the share of the municipality comes to Rs. 12·29 lakhs. The scheme is at present delayed by the railway and military authorities who are jointly interested in it and have not yet finally decided to participate. The water supply of Benares was satisfactory, but little progress was made with regard to the fitting of meters. In Dehra Dun the work of installing the water-softening and chlorinating plants has practically been completed. In Cawnpore the capital outlay on water supply was Rs. 1·33 lakhs. Profits from the water-works at Cawnpore exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 2·3 lakhs. In Allahabad non-recurring expenditure on water supply fell short of the previous year's figures by Rs. 9,863. The board has not touched the distribution system and the board has been asked to lay stress on the introduction of meters, which would enable the board to detect and control waste and provide reliable data for ascertaining whether the existing supply is inadequate in any area.

There is an incessant and growing demand for better drainage and conservancy arrangements. Great improvements have been effected but further progress is essential. The municipal

board of Allahabad completed the Katra-Colonelganj drainage scheme. The Saharanpur drainage scheme is still under consideration and the new Mandi drainage scheme at Muzaffarnagar is being executed by the Public Health department and is being financed by a loan of Rs. 1·03 lakhs and a Government grant of Rs. 40,000. In Benares the drainage is still as unsatisfactory as ever although the board has spent Rs. 95,000 on it. A complete plan of the existing drains is necessary to enable the Superintending Engineer to prepare a comprehensive scheme for their improvement. The Aligarh municipal board is expected to take up a drainage scheme soon.

Lighting.

130. Electric power is now supplied in sixteen towns and licences for two more towns, namely Meerut and Etawah, were granted during the year. Applications for grant of licences for the towns of Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh and Unao are under consideration.

Vital statistics.

131. The birth-rate decreased from 49·27 in the preceding year to 47·87 per mille during the year under review. The provincial death-rate per mille rose from 39·95 in the preceding year to 43·58. Among the municipalities returning a high death-rate the most conspicuous were Lucknow with 75·81 and Benares with 63·93. The infantile death-rate also rose from 255·81 in the previous year to 279·59. Lucknow topped the list with a death-rate of 469·22 followed closely by Cawnpore with 420·34.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

20. Agricultural produce.

(*See Season and Crop Report for the Fasli year* 1337 *ending June* 30, 1930. *See also tables* 161 *to* 164-A *and* 290 *to* 297 *of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue,* 1930.)

Character of the season.

132. Rainfall was generally deficient almost all over the province. Light rain which was general, though unevenly distributed, fell in June and July. In the month of August the rainfall was in excess of the normal except in western districts, where *kharif* crops suffered from inadequacy of rain. The abnormally short rainfall in September caused damage to *kharif* crops. Rain in October was general but inadequate and unevenly distributed with the result that the *kharif* further deteriorated while prospects for the ensuing *rabi* were rendered unfavourable. November was rainless. Absence of rain and insufficiency of moisture in the soil retarded *rabi* sowings in some of the western districts except in the irrigated tracts. Rains in December were general and well distributed. The first and third weeks of January were practically rainless but the general rainfall in the remaining weeks proved of immense value to the standing crops. The timely and copious showers in February further improved the prospects for *rabi*. Light rain in March in parts of Oudh, Kumaun, Benares and Rohilkhand divisions and in other parts were also helpful. The drought and the visitations of locusts caused serious damage to the *kharif* harvest.

Cultivated area.

133. The net cultivated area of the year fell from 33,993,345 to 33,741,562 acres, the decrease being 0·7 per cent. as against the figure of last year and 3·8 per cent. as against the accepted normal figure. The decrease was most marked in Meerut and Agra divisions being 8·1 and 9·0 per cent. respectively below normal due chiefly to the shortage of rainfall. The highest deficiency was in Naini Tal being 21·2 per cent. less than the normal closely followed by Muttra, Jalaun, Agra and Bulandshahr showed a decline from the normal by over ten per cent. Oudh showed an increase of two per cent. against the normal.

The *kharif* area (22,516,313 acres) was 2·9 per cent. below normal and 3·6 per cent. more than it was last year. All divisions except Benares and Naini Tal district shared the

increase as against last year. The Agra division shared the maximum increase of 16·9 per cent. while the district of Naini Tal showed the largest decrease of 24·4 per cent. of the normal, followed by Banda with 23·0 per cent. and Unao, Pilibhit and Allahabad where the decline was in each case over 12 per cent.

The *rabi* area continued to decline and showed a decrease of nine per cent. from the normal the largest diminution being 37·6 per cent. in the Agra division followed by Jhansi (34·4 per cent.), Meerut (17·6 per cent.) and Allahabad (10·5 per cent.). The district of Naini Tal and the Rohilkhand divisions showed an increase of 15·4 per cent. and 1·4 per cent. respectively. Generally speaking *rabi* sowings were 25 per cent. less than in the previous year due mainly to the insufficiency of moisture in the soil. The deficiency of the *rabi* area was partly made up by increased sowings of hot weather crops which were 46·0 per cent. above the normal figure. The areas under all the *kharif* crops except early rice showed an increase as a result of the timely break of the monsoon. There was an increase of 215,071 acres under cotton and 4,369 acres under sugarcane as compared with figures in the previous year.

The general decrease in the *rabi* area was shared by all the principal crops except wheat and linseed. Gram suffered the most showing a considerable fall in acreage. Wheat and barley almost maintained their position of last year; the decrease of two per cent. in the latter being counterbalanced by an increase of one per cent. in the former. Linseed recovered by four per cent. while rapeseed swung back considerably towards its normal position. The area under poppy continued to show decline in accordance with the policy of the Opium Department while potato showed a further increase of about 24,000 acres.

Yield of crops.

134. Taking 100 as the full outturn which might be expected in normal circumstances cotton fell from 75 to 70, while sugarcane maintained its position and all other *kharif* grain crops showed an increase over the figures in the previous year. The yield, however, fell short of the normal because of the uneven distribution of rains and the damage caused by locusts. The *rabi* crops showed excellent outturn; wheat rose from 75 to 100, barley from 75 to 95, gram from 55 to 80, linseed from 60 to 90 and rapeseed from 60 to 85. There has been a considerable appreciation in the value of gram as against wheat and barley, which proved a great boon to cultivators.

135. Prices remained more or less stationary until about February when the excellent prospects of the *rabi* were known. When the *rabi* was harvested, the price level collapsed causing great hardship to the cultivator who depends upon the proceeds of the *rabi* to pay his rent to the zamindar. Prices.

21. Irrigation.

(*See the report on the administration of the Irrigation Department for the year ending March* 31, 1929, *and also the Season and Crop report for the year ending June* 30, 1930. *See also tables* 163, 288 *and* 289 *of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue*, 1930.)

136. About 20,000 new masonry wells were constructed during the year and the total number actually in use increased from 592,164 to 600,568, while the total number of non-masonry wells increased from 791,279 to 794,427. Artificial sources of irrigation were greatly increased by the opening of the Sarda canal. Sources of irrigation.

137. The net irrigated area rose from 10,403,974 acres to 10,971,136 acres or by about 5·5 per cent. principally on account of the opening of the Sarda canal which added six lakhs of acres to the irrigated area. The total area irrigated from canals was 4,531,791 compared with 4,122,565 in the previous year, while the well-irrigated area fell from 5,806,799 to 5,610,554. The area irrigated from tanks and reservoirs rose from 56,457 acres to 63,871. Total irrigation of the year.

138. The demand for canal water was generally keen during the period of the early *kharif* but slackened with the advent of the monsoon and remained weak during the rainy portions of July and August. But the demand revived in September owing to the early cessation of the monsoon and became intense towards the end of the *kharif* season. On the Upper and Lower Ganges canals supplies were insufficient during the early *kharif* but adequate during the rest of the season. Other canals showed a shortage in supplies generally throughout the season except the Sarda canal which adequately met the great demand for canal water, especially for sugarcane. Owing to the early stoppage of the monsoon the demand for canal water for *rabi* was generally keen and constant throughout the season except for short breaks resulting from the winter rains. The demand, however, on the Lower Ganges canal never rose to the full, Area irrigated from public works.

while it ceased entirely on the Eastern Jumna canal after the rains in December. Supplies were generally sufficient on the Sarda, Ken and Ganges canals. Elsewhere they were insufficient. The demand for water from the Sarda canal rose after the *rabi* was sown and irrigation was in full swing when the rains in the third week of December caused the demand to die out. Thereafter the demand was weak as rain continued to benefit the crop throughout the cold weather. In spite of these circumstances an area of 398,150 acres was irrigated by the Sarda canal in *rabi* alone.

Value of irrigated crops.

139. The estimated value of crops irrigated by State canals was Rs. 24,58·30 as compared with Rs. 23,68·49 in the previous year, the increase being due to the increased area irrigated.

Of the total area irrigated from canals, 40 per cent. was under *kharif* and 60 per cent. under *rabi* crops as against 39 per cent. and 61 per cent. respectively in the previous year.

Financial results.

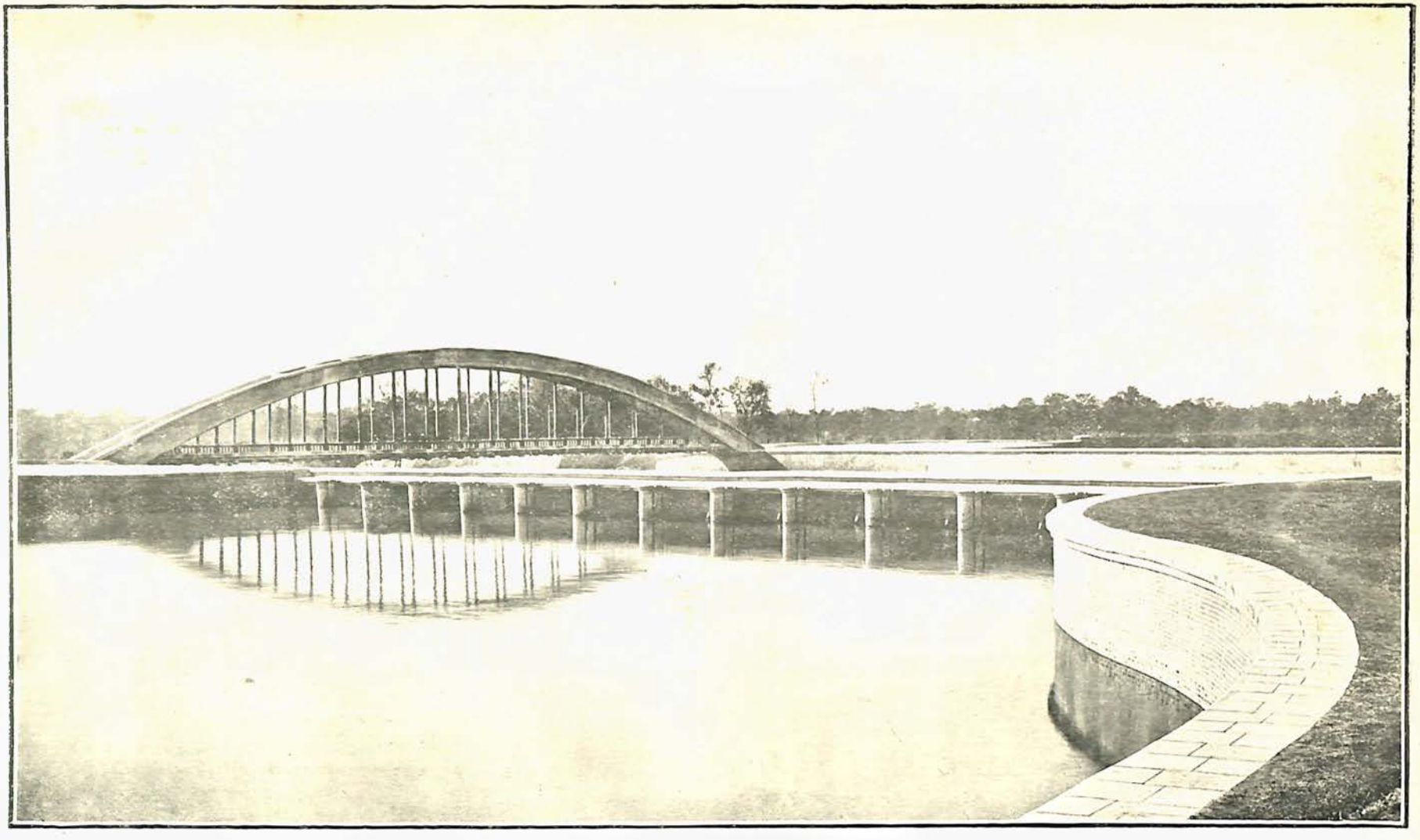
140. The gross revenue realized from all canals, including the Sarda canals, on account of irrigation for *rabi* 1928-29 and *kharif* 1929 was Rs. 205·05 lakhs as compared with Rs. 147·67 lakhs in the previous year. The net revenue was Rs. 1,25·80 lakhs as against Rs. 84·30 lakhs. The increase in the revenue was due to the increase in the area irrigated on account of lack of winter rains during *rabi* 1928-29 and insufficient rain during *kharif* 1929.

Return on capital outlay.

141. The net revenue from productive works rose from Rs. 90·45 lakhs to Rs. 1,25·37 lakhs. Unproductive works earned a net revenue of Rs. 42,868 as compared with a loss of Rs. 6·15 lakhs last year. After deducting interest charges the net profit on productive works was Rs. 39·43 lakhs which gives a return of 1·86 per cent. on the total capital outlay under this head compared with a return of 0·63 per cent. in the previous year. If the capital outlay on the Sarda canal is excluded the net return is 7·18 per cent. On the unproductive works, loss on capital outlay fell from 5·49 per cent. to 3·39 per cent.

New capital outlay.

142. The total capital expenditure fell from Rs. 171·24 lakhs to Rs. 140·87 lakhs bringing the total capital expenditure on canal systems since their commencement up to Rs. 2,435·34 lakhs. Of the new expenditure Rs. 1,37·94 lakhs were spent on productive works, particularly the Sarda canal (Rs. 70·76 lakhs) and the Ganges canal hydro-electric schemes (Rs. 66·16 lakhs). A



Jagbura Siphon by which the Sarda Main Canal is carried under the Jagbura River in 28 re-inforced concrete pipes, each of 6·5 feet internal diameter.

major portion of the expenditure on the Sarda canal went towards the construction of smaller distributaries, drains and watercourses. By the end of the year the whole system was in working order. The damaged floor of the Deoha barrage was repaired and extra protection was given to the Sarda barrage at Banbassa. Heavily armoured spurs were built out from the Nepal Bank of the Sarda to deflect the river from its old course. The Jugbura reinforced concrete arch bridge of 297 feet span was completed and opened to traffic in January 1930. Considerable progress was made with the Ganges canal hydro-electric scheme. The original Sumera hydro-electric pumping scheme, including the construction of the Kali Nadi weir and pumping station and its equipment, a feeder channel and the power generating station at the Palra fall was completed. Pumping was started in November 1929. The Bhola power station and the transmission lines from Bhola to Dasna, Dasna to Moradabad, Dasna to Ghaziabad and Bhola to Meerut were completed. The Ram Ganga pumping scheme made considerable progress and the transmission system was largely completed. The Saharanpur scheme was completed and brought into commercial use during the year. The three initial local schemes, namely Bhola, Sumera and Ram Ganga which have been connected into a regular net-work or grid, were extended. In all about 720 miles of 37,000 and 11,000 volt lines were constructed during the year. Various agreements were signed with commercial companies for the distribution of electric energy. Negotiations were concluded with the municipal boards of Meerut and Muzaffarnagar and were carried on with the Aligarh Electric Supply Company and the Dayalbagh Institute. On unproductive works the capital outlay was Rs. 2·91 lakhs of which the major portion was spent on the Belasagar lake and Kamalpura tank in the Dhasan canal division. The Aunjher tank in the Ken canal division and the Kamalpura tank were completed during the year.

Navigation.

143. Receipts under this head from both the Upper and Lower Ganges canals decreased from Rs. 7,440 to Rs. 7,241, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 3,148 to Rs. 7,464. The decrease under receipts was chiefly due to the contractors seldom using the Government boats. Extensive special repairs to navigation channels were responsible for the large increase under expenditure. The total tonnage carried was 27,877 tons valued at Rs. 5·08 lakhs as compared with 18,717 tons valued at Rs. 4·95 lakhs in the previous year.

22. Agricultural development.

(See reports of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending June 30, 1930, and of the Veterinary Department for the year ending March 31, 1930.)

General. 144. Scarcity of funds prevented any large expansion in the activities of the Agricultural Department but the essential services of the department were efficiently maintained. All new non-recurring expenditure was concentrated on the completion of projects already in hand. The agricultural schools at Bulandshahr and Gorakhpur were extended. The building for the cattle breeding farm at Jhansi for improving the special type of cattle required for Bundelkhand is nearing completion. The outstanding feature of the year's work is the remarkably large increase in the area of the improved varieties of sugarcane and other crops. The increased return from all varieties of crops, due to better seed and improved methods of cultivation is estimated to amount to Rs. 7·69 crores as against about Rs. 5 crores in the previous year. Research work on improved cotton, manures and rice was continued. A scheme has been submitted by the department to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research with an application for funds to start a well equipped farm in a suitable locality for experimenting in rice. There was a considerable increase in the total quantity of improved seed of all kinds distributed in the province. A sub-committee of the United Provinces Cattle Breeding Committee was appointed to make inquiries and formulate proposals for the increased supply of pure milk, butter and *ghi*. The provincial research committee considered an application of the Benares Hindu University for grants for the Institute of Agriculture Research and directed the scheme to be scrutinized by an expert sub-committee. Vigorous preventive measures were taken to combat the locust pest and the total expenditure incurred by Government amounted to about Rs. 4·10 lakhs.

Irrigation. 145. Forty-two projects including 39 tube-wells were completed as against 71 last year. The decrease is due mainly to lack of *taqavi* allotments for tube-well projects as large amounts were advanced for seed and bullocks in the western districts of the province. Seventeen of the projects included a power pumping plant. The number of projects under construction on June 30, 1930, was 132. The total cost will be about Rs. 4·75 lakhs of which about one lakh had been incurred in 1928-29 and half a

lakh in 1929-30 leaving a balance of about Rs. 3·25 lakhs to be spent. A sum of Rs. 96,535 was advanced as *taqavi* for tube-well construction this year. It is estimated that by this method over 200,000 acres of land have been brought under irrigation of a kind suitable for intensive cultivation of high priced crops. The total number of borings during the year was 1,543 with 1,137 as successful as compared with 1,552 with 1,227 as successful ones in the previous year. The demand for boring work is steadily increasing. A number of improvements have been effected, the principal ones being the sub-division of each circle into sections and the appointment of a well supervisor in charge of each section, the introduction of printed charts and the repair of casing pipes in the workshop instead of by a private firm.

Farms.

146. The number of departmental farms remained the same as in the previous year except that a cane crushing plant was installed at Kisarwa in the district of Budaun for purposes of demonstration. All of them worked satisfactorily. Taking them as a whole, all classes of farms showed an excess of revenue over expenditure of Rs. 61,834 as compared with a deficit of Rs. 8,769 in 1927-28 and a profit of Rs. 81,852 in 1928-29. The fall since the previous year is attributed to the heavy drop in the prices of agricultural produce.

(a) Research.

Of the three research farms, the cotton research farm at Raya (Muttra) and the Botanical Research Farm at Cawnpore showed deterioration of Rs. 4,246 and Rs. 174 respectively, while the potato research farm at Farrukhabad showed an improvement of Rs. 51.

(b) Instructional.

147. The instructional farm on the estate of the Agricultural College at Cawnpore has maintained its progress and made a profit of Rs. 3,320 as compared with Rs. 3,157 in the previous year. The dairy farm showed a small profit but the poultry farm continued to show a deficit. The Bulandshahr agricultural school farm showed a deficit of Rs. 1,799 as against an excess of Rs. 710 in the previous year mainly due to the damage caused by locusts and expenditure incurred in laying out the area recently acquired.

Thirty-one students passed out of the training school at Bulandshahr after a two years' course and 43 from the teachers' class. Of 337 applicants, 38 were admitted to the two years' course. In place of specialized agriculture, rural knowledge which includes agriculture, co-operation, hygiene, irrigation and

civics has been substituted in the syllabus for vernacular middle school teachers.

The number of students at the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, was 192 and there were 301 applications for admission. The college was affiliated to the Agra University and a scheme which will introduce important changes is under consideration of the department. Out of 33 candidates for the Intermediate diploma, 32 passed. The special course in heavy agricultural machinery was taught to the third year class and a course of lectures delivered by a professor of the Civil Engineering, Thomason College, Roorkee, to the senior classes of the college was found instructive.

(c) Experimental.

148. The six experimental farms at Gorakhpur, Muzaffarnagar, Shahjahanpur, Cawnpore, Partabgarh and Aligarh made a total profit of Rs. 5,993 as compared with Rs. 13,415 in the previous year. The first three made profits and the remainder lost on the year's working. The financial results of the working of these farms are of secondary importance as their main function is experimental, and the financial results vary with the value of the crops on which experiments are being made.

(d) Demonstration farms and plots.

149. The total number of seed and demonstration farms was seventeen as in the previous year. Of these fifteen worked at a profit. Eight farms have shown an improvement on the previous year. The net surplus for all farms was Rs. 49,403 as compared with Rs. 56,186 last year and the decrease of Rs. 6,782 is entirely due to the drop in the price of grain. Demonstrations were made on 362,950 acres in villages as compared with 271,182 and the number of private farms which worked with the advice of the department was 1,118 as against 964 in the previous year. These farms are of the greatest value as centres for improved methods among the neighbouring villagers.

Results.

150. During the year one installation of power machinery was erected for village use. The number of implements issued rose from 13,718 to 17,760 and 31,619 maunds of manure were distributed as against 18,792 in the previous year. The number of seed stores increased from 174 to 249 and the quantity of seed distributed from 5,23,331 maunds to 6,38,624 maunds. There were about 1,600,000 acres under improved wheat, 220,000 acres under improved cotton and 515,000 acres under improved sugarcane. If Rs. 10 per acre is taken as the increased profit due to better varieties of seed and improved methods of cultivation, the

Picking of C.402 Cotton at the Government Cotton Research Farm, Raya, district Muttra.

increased return from crops other than sugarcane which yields even a better return amounts to Rs. 202 lakhs. The area under sugarcane has expanded from 2·81 lakhs to 5·15 lakhs acres in one year and the additional profit yielded is calculated at Rs. 567 lakhs. Thus the total additional amount earned by cultivators of improved crops is Rs. 769 lakhs.

Agricultural live-stock: (a) Cattle breeding.

151. The Madhurikund farm at Muttra maintained 715 breeding cattle during the year and issued 347 bulls as compared with 547 in the previous year. Of these 259 were Hissar cattle and 86 Murrah buffaloes. The decrease in the issue of bulls is due mainly to the fodder scarcity though the demand for bulls is steadily on the increase. About 200 selected Hissar cows are undergoing a milking test for inclusion in the dual purpose herds. During the year the construction of a milk shed to accommodate 80 cows was completed, but another shed is still required. The farm dairy was equipped with a pasteuriser of the most modern type. During the year 161,309 lb. of milk were sold and the total receipt for dairy produce amounted to Rs. 13,245 as compared with Rs. 10,457 in the previous year. The year was a fairly healthy one although there was a severe outbreak of foot and mouth disease and the total casualties from all cause amounted only to 75. About half the herds were given simultaneous inoculation for conferring permanent immunity from rinderpest. A number of fodder crops were under trial during the year in the farm.

The second farm at Manjhra maintained 773 cattle as compared with 951 and issued 221 bulls as against 232 in the previous year.

The Bachaila Breeding Herds scheme did not prove satisfactory and the grazing proved insufficient and inferior.

The testing of comparative value of Sahiwal cows and Murrah buffaloes for milk produce under *tarai* conditions continued. Though the milk yields are not yet satisfactory the Sahiwal breed flourishes well and is full of promise. Feeding of mineral salts continue to yield good results.

Extensive trials of various methods of treatment for parasites with which cattle at the farm are infested, were carried out but produced no conclusive results. Complete control and prevention of reinfection are objects still to be attained. The fodder scarcity in Muttra and Etawah districts resulted in a decrease in the issue of bulls, which, in the controlled breeding

areas of these districts, is on a system of part payment. Out of the total of 568 bulls issued only six could be sent to these areas. In view of the dearth of fodder, however, the limit of free supply of bulls in these districts and five others was raised from 90 to 150. For the same reason the scheme of issuing bulls on *taqavi* remained in abeyance during the year.

Marketing of milk.

152. The Agra Milk Supply scheme which was temporarily suspended was restarted by the organizer and the Lalkua scheme which was under the same management is expected to be active very soon. The schemes at Hathras, Etawah and Jhansi continue to develop and extend their operations.

Animal husbandry and dairying offers possibilities of profit as good as the cultivation of food crops and in view of the present fall in prices is excellent as an alternative occupation to agriculture.

(b) Horse breeding.

153. Fifty stallions were employed at stud and the number of mares covered fell from 2,342 to 2,193. Stallion stands in two districts were closed and proposals for the opening of stallion stands in three districts are under consideration. The Majhauli stallion stand is gaining popularity. Ten donkeys were at stud and the number of mares covered was 243, as against 330 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the lack of interest in mule breeding.

Diseases among live-stock.

154. There were 48,331 reported deaths from contagious diseases during the year as compared with 26,093 in the previous year, of which rinderpest caused 35,845 as against 13,479 in the previous year. Rinderpest assumed a virulent form and was widespread throughout the province. The highest number of deaths from this disease occurred in the Moradabad district (2,940). There was an increase from 7,280 to 7,884 in the number of deaths from haemorrhagic septicaemia, a decrease from 1,304 to 529 in the number due to blackquarter and a slight increase from 2,064 to 2,248 in the number due to foot and mouth disease. Deaths from anthrax fell from 924 to 288. Surra caused only three deaths as against nineteen in the previous year.

Treatment.

155. The total number of inoculations against rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, blackquarter and anthrax was 217,839. Cattle epidemics were of a virulent type and were widespread. The people are now beginning to realize the value of this method of treatment for their cattle to which they were formerly averse. Out of 217,839 cattle inoculated only 259 died. The number of

veterinary hospitals and dispensaries rose from 160 to 165. Seven new institutions have been opened in the districts of Cawnpore, Banda, Bahraich, Muttra and Gorakhpur while two have been closed for lack of funds. The number of animals treated increased from 239,515 to 255,728. Medicines were given for 40,112 animals not brought to hospitals as against 30,488 last year. The number of castrations carried out during the year was 2,878.

156. An officer of the United Provinces Civil Service continued to be on special duty to help the Director in the disposal of office and administrative work and an executive engineer of the Irrigation Department remained as Agricultural Engineer. Additions were made in the staff of the department by the appointments of an assistant deputy director of agriculture, a principal for the new agricultural school at Gorakhpur, a veterinary assistant for the cattle breeding section and five men in the Subordinate Agricultural Service. The budget provision of Rs. 24·89 lakhs was increased by a supplementary grant of Rs. 0·10 lakh, but was decreased by a transfer of Rs. 0·30 lakh for operations against locusts. The net budget was Rs. 24·69 lakhs as against Rs. 25·42 lakhs in the previous year. The income was Rs. 4·93 lakhs as against Rs. 4·45 lakhs in 1928-29. Cost: (a) Department of Agriculture.

157. The net cost of the department was Rs. 4·03 lakhs as against Rs. 3·57 in the previous year. (b) Civil Veterinary Department.

158. Provision for the new services in the Agricultural Department could only be made from reductions in the provision for existing services. Reductions amounting to Rs. 55,000 were made under demonstration, grants-in-aid to private farms, grants at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture, grants for the purchase of bulls and other items. The work of the Veterinary Department though showing a marked increase in all branches, is greatly hampered by insufficiency of staff. Some district boards, again, took little interest in veterinary work and there was a heavy lapse of grants-in-aid for construction of veterinary hospitals owing to the failure of boards to provide their share of the cost. Conclusion.

23. Horticulture.

(*See the Report on Government Gardens for the year* 1929-30.)

159. Owing to hot winds and abnormally high temperatures in the hot weather and the general failure of the monsoon the season was unsatisfactory for horticultural operations. General.

Work of the year.

160. The *lichi* crop in the district of Dehra Dun was threatened with a disease called "Litch leaf curl" caused by a minute insect, but the pest was controlled by spraying and a leaflet on the subject was distributed to all owners of *lichi* trees. An officer was placed on special duty to prepare outlines and detailed descriptions of the various varieties of mangoes grown in these provinces. A good start has been made but more remains to be done. A few plants of good varieties of *ber* (jujube or Indian plum) have been obtained. Experiments to destroy the *woolly aphis* are being continued. A start has been made to collect information regarding the effect of brick-kiln smoke on mango trees. A cheaper and a better method of storing potatoes in the hills during cold weather was discovered as a result of successive experiments. New varieties of fruit trees including citrus, guava, pear and of roses and other plants were introduced. The new varieties of loquat have given promise of success but further experiments are necessary before they can be recommended for general planting. The propagation of fruit trees, shrubs and roses, and the production of flower and vegetable seed was carried out in the commercial gardens of the Government at Saharanpur and Chaubattia (Kumaun). A State scholarship for the study of horticulture tenable in England for three years was awarded to a member of the United Provinces Subordinate Agricultural Service.

Financial results.

161. The Agricultural Department has the care and control of the provincial gardens while the maintenance of archaeological gardens is a charge against Central revenues. Deducting contributions from the Central Government and the Shah Najaf and Husainabad Trusts, the net cost to Government of provincial gardens was Rs. 1·22 lakh as in the previous year.

24. Forests.

(*See the Report on Forest Administration for the year ending March* 31, 1930. *See also tables* 166 *and* 167 *of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue,* 1930.)

Area.

162. The total area under the control of the department was 5,217 square miles as against 5,201 in 1929. The increase of 16 square miles is due to the transfer of the forests in the estates of the Kumaun Soldiers' Settlement in the Almora district to the Forest Department for management. In the Afforestation division four square miles formerly unclassed are now

included under reserved forests bringing the total area of reserved forest to 5,162 square miles. An addition of nearly two square miles of reserved forest in the Haldwani division by the transfer in an exchange from Nepal of some land near the Sarda Canal headworks was set off by a similar reduction of area in the Saharanpur division resulting from recalculations made by the Survey of India. Settlements were completed and final notifications of reservation issued for the Ata, Bodhpur and Nainipur blocks of the Jalaun district in the Afforestation division. The settlements of two other blocks in the Afforestation division and a small area in the Jhansi division received in an exchange were also in progress during the year. There was considerable damage to oak by excessive lopping in the class I reserves in Kumaun which are not now under the control of the department. The *panchayat* forest scheme has made progress in face of opposition and adverse criticism; and 27 *panchayats* were provisionally organized in the Almora district. In Garhwal certain class II forests were made over to *panchayats*. Draft rules framed by the Special Officer are now before the Government.

Protection: (a) From fire.

163. The hot weather of 1929 was very unfavourable and the number of fires was high. There were 264 fires burning an area of 136 square miles compared with 276 fires burning an area of 55 square miles in the previous year. Six fires were attributed to malice as against 21 last year. The worst fires occurred in Gonda, South Kheri, Pilibhit and Banda, Saharanpur and Dehra Dun division. Out of areas attempted to be protected 4·1 was burnt against 1·7 in 1929. The cost of fire-protection rose from Rs. 28 to Rs. 31 per square mile. The total area burnt by the department largely as a measure of prevention and partly as a definite means of aiding regeneration was 56,000 acres of which 19,000 acres were burnt by the villagers free of cost.

(b) From injuries due to natural causes.

164. On the whole the forests did not suffer during the year to any great extent from natural calamities, though they did not escape altogether. In spite of the winter being comparatively mild frost killed *sal* shoots in the *chandars* of Pilibhit and South Kheri up to a height of six feet. It also caused severe damage to some plantations in the Afforestation division, particularly in the Meerut district. Drought affected the tracts in the Bahraich and South Kheri divisions in which *sal* trees continued to dry up and die in considerable numbers. This was due to the sudden lowering of the sub-soil water-level, at the river Sarju in the Bahraich division and the marked lowering of the

water-level in the Sarda river in the South Kheri division during long periods of the year when the canal was running. No damage from waterlogging or seepage from the Sarda canal is noticeable yet. *Sal* trees were beginning to die in parts of the South Kheri division and Bahraich owing to poor monsoons of 1928 and 1929 but this will now be checked as the good winter rains of 1929-30 have raised the sub-soil water-level. Some damage was caused by the erosion of the Sarda river in certain *sal* forests of the South Kheri division. Wild animals caused damage to plantations and young growth in most divisions. A few regeneration areas mainly of *sal* trees enclosed with game-proof fences have proved useful as a protection from browsing by deer and the experiment is of great importance to the progress of the regeneration of forests. Locusts caused damage to seedlings in regeneration areas in Almora and the experimental areas in the district of Meerut. There was no great damage done by insects except the *peridermium fungus* which continued to do considerable damage to young *chir* particularly in plantations in the Kumaun circle. Remedial measures are being devised and taken.

(c) From crime.

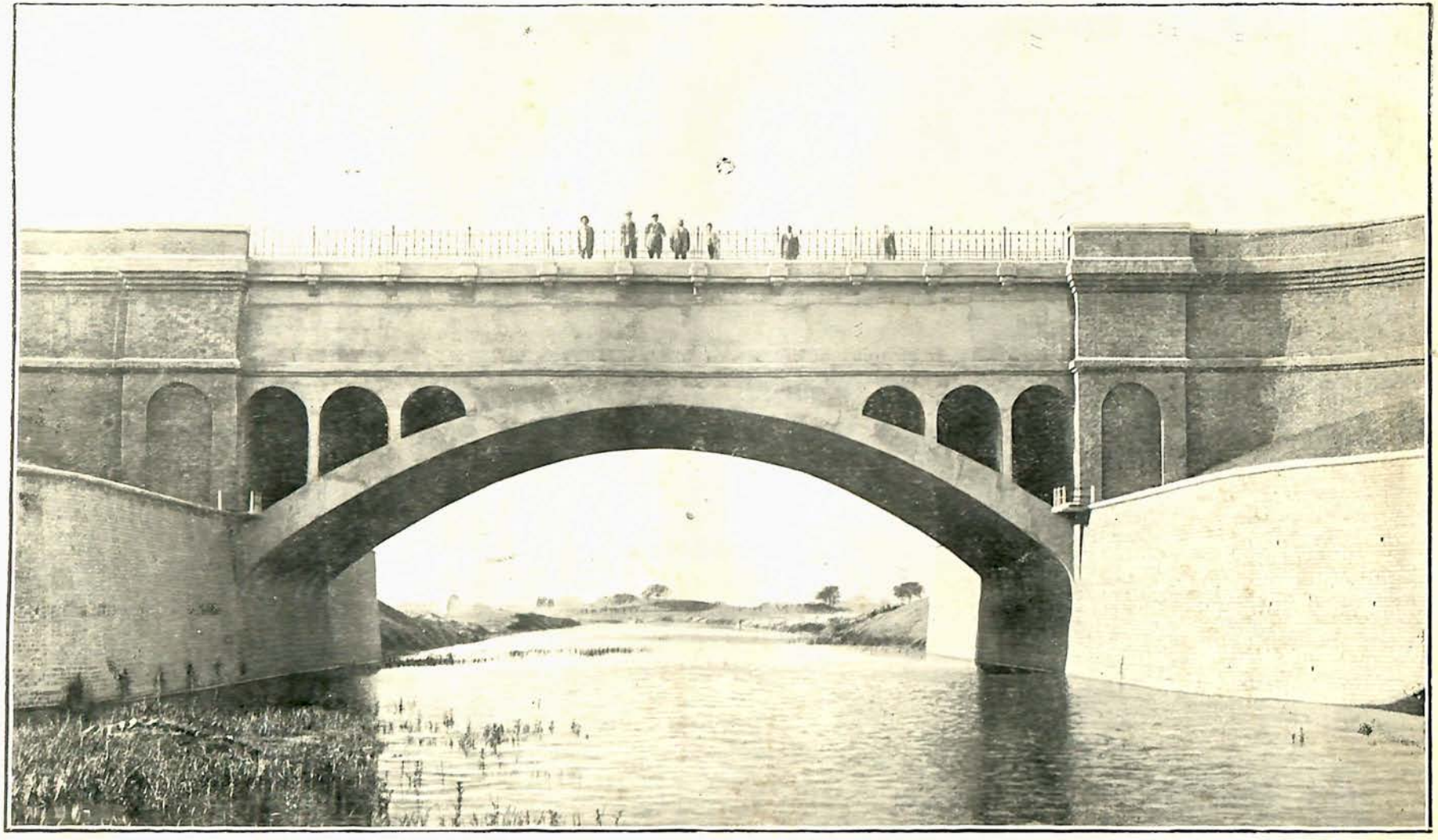
165. The number of cases decided in courts was 127 out of which 28 resulted in acquittal. There were 4,673 cases under section 68 of the Forest Act as against 4,404 in the previous year. Compensation was accepted in 4,224 cases as compared with 4,015 last year.

Communications: Roads and bridges.

166. Expenditure on roads and bridges fell from Rs. 1·77 lakhs to Rs. 1·71 lakhs of which Rs. 26,217 were spent on new works and the remainder on repairs. The increased expenditure under repairs was due to special work required in the South Kheri division where the amount of water increased as a result of the Sarda canal.

Tramways.

167. The Nandhaur valley tramway and the Gorakhpur tramway showed a surplus of Rs. 1·07 lakhs and Rs. ·29 lakh respectively on a capital expenditure of Rs. 2·23 lakhs and Rs. 3·51 lakhs respectively. The capital expenditure of Rs. 19,925 during the year on the Nandhaur tramway was for an additional locomotive and a shed to house it. The tramways continue to show very satisfactory financial results directly and indirectly, for there is not only an increase in forest revenue but it is possible to exploit distant forests more fully with the cost of exploitation reduced considerably.



Tenal Aqueduct, mile 153, Hardoi branch, Sarda Canal.

168. The total expenditure was Rs. 2·44 lakhs against Rs. 2·29 in the previous year. Of this Rs. 1·27 lakhs were spent on new works as compared with Rs. ·99 lakh in the previous year. The housing of subordinate staff cost Rs. 1,40,157. **Buildings.**

169. The total value of produce removed from the forests was Rs. 54·73 lakhs of which Rs. 40·43 lakhs represents the value of the timber, Rs. 4·05 lakhs the value of the fuel, Rs. 1·34 lakhs that of bamboos, Rs. 4·04 lakhs that of resin and Rs. 4·87 lakhs that of minor produce. Eighty-six thousand, one hundred and twenty-six maunds of resin were extracted as against 72,292 maunds in the previous year. The average rate of yield per hundred channel was 7·62 maunds as compared with 6·90 maunds last year, which is the highest on record. The year's working with the Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company, Limited, yielded a net profit of Rs. 2·23 lakhs compared with Rs. 1·37 lakhs last year in spite of the market for turpentine being poor. The Company declared a dividend of ten per cent. The cost of collection again fell from Rs. 3-15-9 for 72,292 maunds last year to Rs. 3-12-9 this year. **Exploitation.**

170. The percentage of forest area open to grazing was 60·4 as against 60·5 last year. Grazing was provided for 1,055,125 cattle as compared with 1,037,380 in the previous year. Out of these 712,195 paid no fees at all or paid them at concession rates. About two-thirds of the animals graze in the Government forests free of charge. **Grazing.**

171. The gross revenue less refunds was Rs. 61·75 lakhs while the expenditure was Rs. 33·20 lakhs, of which Rs. 6·84 lakhs was direct expenditure and Rs. 26·36 lakhs indirect expenditure due to maintenance charges. The surplus for the year further fell from Rs. 30·05 to Rs. 28·55 lakhs. The figures of the forest revenue are, however, misleading as arrears realized during the year were Rs. 2·93 lakhs in excess of those outstanding at the end of the year, and in addition there were non-recurring receipts of Rs. 1·06 lakhs in the Working Plan circle and of Rs. 0·53 lakh in the Eastern circle. The gross revenue of the year from normal sources was therefore about Rs. 4·5 lakhs lower than in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 0·83 lakh under direct expenditure is largely due to the increased outturn of resin and an increase in fuel supplies. Indirect expenditure rose by Rs. 0·61 lakh, **Financial results.**

the increase being accounted for by increased expenditure on sowings and plantings, more new buildings for subordinates, increased cost of fire-protection and improved rates of travelling allowances of subordinates. The reduction of Rs. 1·50 lakhs in surplus is mainly due to the smaller outturn of timber combined with a general fall in sale prices of forest produce as a result of world-wide depression, the excess in the surplus of last year over the estimate being due entirely to the inclusion of receipts to the amount of Rs. 4·5 lakhs which cannot be expected to recur.

Working plans.

172. Steady progress was maintained in the preparation and revision of working plans. With the completion of the revision of the working plan for Garhwal 99 per cent. of the total area will be under regular plans. There are now 22 working plans, which may be classed as of major importance and relate mainly to whole divisions, and ten dealing with smaller areas of which eight are for municipal, cantonment and other forests over which the Forest Department exercise only technical control. All these plans prescribe the details of the work for a period of ten years and the prescriptions were generally adhered to with few deviations.

Silviculture.

173. Progress continues to be made in forest areas under concentrated regeneration. The regeneration of *sal* trees by coppice is generally satisfactory. Concentrated natural generation of *sal* from seed presents a difficult problem and is engaging the attention of the department. The delay in the establishment of new crops has to be met by retarding the rate of fellings. In the revision of working plans areas are now selected for fellings where regeneration exists. This involves a careful and detailed inspection of forests and the selection of smaller and more scattered areas for the fellings. Concentrated regeneration of *chir* is already an established success. Its progress depends largely on successful protection of young crops from fire. Controlled burning gives satisfactory protection against accidental fires but incendiarism can only be successfully met by the growth of sound public opinion. Slash disposal after fellings is also one of the most important measures taken to safeguard regeneration areas from damage by fire. The progress of regeneration over large scattered areas was also satisfactory.

There has been steady progress in the work of artificial regeneration as a supplement to natural regeneration, in spite of the unhealthy conditions of the areas and the difficulty in obtaining

labour. The "*taungya*" system (the method of combining temporary growth of field crops with the growth of forest trees) continues to be successful in Gorakhpur in all suitable areas where natural regeneration was not possible. An area of 252 acres is also under this system in the Bhinga forests of the Bahraich division and arrangements have been made to extend it to the Motipur forests of Bahraich and the Tulsipur forests of Gonda. In the Western circle miscellaneous forests of little value are being replaced by valuable plantations of teak and *khair*, *semul* and *gutel*, the last two being utilized by the match industry. The total area of such plantations is 530 acres, 160 acres having been added in the Haldwani and Ramnagar divisions during the year. In Chakrata 188,000 *deodar* plants were put down over 185 acres which included part of the previous year's plantations where the poor monsoon of 1928 had resulted in heavy casualties. In Saharanpur 22,000 transplants and cuttings of bamboos, teak; *sissoo*, and *siris* were set out over 170 acres. Teak, *khair* and *shisham* plantations are replacing the miscellaneous forests of Gonda and Gorakhpur. Plantation work is in progress in the Jhansi and Banda divisions. In the Kumaun circle 1,505 acres of unstocked areas were sown with 73 maunds of *chir* seeds as compared with 600 acres sown with twelve maunds in the previous year.

In the Afforestation division 463 acres were sown against 500 acres last year out of which 147 acres will have to be resown owing to poor monsoon conditions. The total area afforested is 16,798 acres. In Kumaun 298 acres of the Manila plantation were opened to grazing as the plantation after nineteen years' closure has reached the sapling stage and is beyond serious damage by cattle. In North Kheri deep ploughing with a disc plough and motor tractor in the Sarota Phanta gave good results.

There was a good crop of *sal* seed in 1929 in the Eastern circle and in the Haldwani and Ramnagar divisions but it was poor in other divisions of the Western circle. *Chir* seeded well in Chakrata and moderately in Kumaun. Twelve and a half maunds of *chir* seeds was supplied to the Forest Department, South Africa, on payment. The Silviculturist continued to maintain a seed store and distributed teak seed and seeds of other species and also supplied about 60,000 cuttings to divisional forest officers and zamindars from his nurseries.

25. Mines and quarries.

Mines.

174. There are very few mines in the province. Ten tolas of gold worth Rs. 200 was found by washing the sands of the Sona Nadi range of the Kalagarh Forest division.

Quarries.

175. The output of slate was 325 tons (excluding 625 pieces for which figures in weight are not available), as against 885 tons in the previous year. The output of building stone decreased from 188,929 to 184,269 tons and that of sand from 2,462 to 680 tons. Ballast increased from 104,341 to 128,932 tons and kankar from 566,502 to 596,456 tons. The Stores Purchase Department purchased Indian cement to the value of Rs. 6,50,337 which is less by Rs. 1,96,377 than the figure for the last year which was a record one. The variations were due to the fluctuations in the demand for various articles.

No new mining scholarship was awarded during the year but the term of the scholarship granted in 1927 for study at Dhanbad was extended for one year.

26. Industrial output.

(See the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for the period ending June 30, 1930. See also tables 298 to 311 of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue, 1930.)

General.

176. Depression due to world-wide causes accentuated by unsettled conditions of the country incidental to the political situation prevailed in some of the leading industries. The *swadeshi* movement gave an impetus to the handloom industry. During the latter half of the year there was a good demand for mill-made cloth, but profits were not large in spite of the protective duty imposed in April last, as prices had to be kept low in competition with cheap Japanese goods. The sugar industry was saved to some extent by the protective duty, but factories manufacturing sugar from *gur* could make no profit on account of the high price of *gur* compared with low price of refined sugar. The leather market was slack. Foreign competition affected the blanket and leather goods industries. The carpet industry made good progress in the beginning but was hard hit by the general trade depression which also affected the demand for *durries*. The oil industry suffered from heavy fluctuations in the prices of raw material and manufactured goods. The glass industry maintained its position. The soap

and small engineering works had generally a good year. The policy outlined for the Arts and Crafts Emporium in the previous year which was to educate and assist the artware manufacturers to improve designs and to find remunerative foreign markets rather than to look to profits, was given effect to this year. Its business rose by about 33 per cent. from Rs. 24,773 to Rs. 31,044.

Leading industries: (1) Cotton.

177. Owing to the *swadeshi* movement the year was not so unfavourable to textile goods as the previous one. Most of the mills worked throughout the year. The prices of cotton declined gradually from Rs. 330 per candy to Rs. 210 per candy. Competition with Japan was severe and affected the trade; even the protective duty imposed in the latter part of the year had no appreciable effect on the prices of foreign goods. There was a good demand for mill-made cloth and twenty-two mills worked as against nineteen in the previous year. There was no strike of any importance. The demand for *khaddar* increased as a result of propaganda by the Congress and gave an impetus to the handloom industry. Several small handloom factories were started and attempts were made to produce finer *khaddar*. A large number of fly-shuttle looms were also introduced in several weaving centres. The manufacture of fancy *sari* borders for which there was a real demand was demonstrated and grants were given for its introduction to the Widows Home, Benares, the Municipal Girls' Schools, Cawnpore, and to the Model Industries, Dayalbagh, Agra.

(2) Engineering and hardware.

178. The year was generally unfavourable for the engineering industry. Prices of manufactured goods declined as a result of the fall in the prices of raw material. Smaller engineering concerns progressed and expanded but the larger ones either declined or remained stationary as the latter could not compete with the former in their rates. The Dayalbagh industry showed an appreciable improvement in its outturn and sales. It conducted experiments in the manufacture of electric irons, electric stoves, direct current fan and gramophones. The sale of Aligarh locks declined because of general trade depression and low prices caused by excessive internal competition. The scissors industry at Meerut made no progress and an attempt to introduce electroplating failed. The Singh Engineering Works, Cawnpore, improved their rolling mill and also manufactured bolts and rivets locally, replacing the continental

articles in that line. The Bharat Engineering Works, Cawnpore, put more oil engines in the market than in the previous year. With the help given by the Board of Industries the Victoria Engineering Works, Cawnpore, have been able to produce children's tricycles and have also been able to devise a good tile-making press for cottage workers. Another enterprising firm has started the manufacture of luggage carriers for bicycles.

(3) Silk.

179. The silk industry received a temporary stimulus from numerous weddings celebrated to avoid the restrictive provisions of the popularly known Sarda Act but the market fell after the marriage season and was hard hit by the Congress movement popularizing handspun and handwoven *khaddar*. Price of silk yarn fell with the fall in the price of silver resulting in an unprecedented slump in Benares silk. The demand in foreign centres also declined and many weavers were thrown out of employment in Benares. Shahjahanpur-spun silk, however, throve well and five new factories were started during the year. Artificial silk industry made no progress. Investigations are in progress for a suitable machine for twisting silk into organzin as hand-twisting is not economical and speedy.

(4) Wool.

180. Cheap foreign woollen goods, particularly rugs, continued to undersell the Indian article. Long staple hill wool continued to be exported because of the difficulties of carding and spinning it there, although 74 fly-shuttle looms worked in the district of Almora. A few fly-shuttle looms were set up by Bhotias at Mansari and Darman. Attempts are being made to devise a simple and cheap hand or light power machine for carding and another for finishing and milling blankets by cottage workers.

(5) Sugar.

181. Notwithstanding low prices cane sugar factories made a profit but *gur* refineries worked at a loss owing to the prevailing high prices of *gur*. The protective duty helped the industry to a great extent against the competition with Java sugar. Two new factories were opened, one in Maharajganj and the other in Lakshmanganj. The sugar factory building in the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, has been extended and made ready to receive machinery, the order for which is being placed in collaboration with the Sugar Technologist of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

(6) Leather.

182. The raw hide market was slack but the raw skin market was fairly active and steady. There was a sufficient demand for goat skins. Two small tanneries were equipped for the manufacture of chrome leather. The tanning industry did not make any appreciable progress due to general trade depression. The market for leather goods suffered considerably. Rubber footwear from Canada and particularly the cheap quality goods from Japan, Czecho-Slovakia and Germany replaced the cheap leather footwears and Agra shoes suffered greatly in competition. The provincial non-leather shoe industry was also badly hit and it did only a business worth between Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000.

(7) Oil.

183. The oil industry suffered considerably from heavy fluctuations in prices of raw materials and manufactured goods. Linseed-crushing prospered in the first half of the year but was badly hit in the latter half on account of the rise in the price of the seed, leaving little margin of profit between the price of seed and oil. Adulteration with *til* and ground-nut oil was extensively practised at Cawnpore. Linseed and ground-nut oils were sold as mustard oil, after treatment with a synthetic product from Germany to impart the necessary flavour. Business in *mahua* oil was restricted on account of the failure of the *mahua* crop in 1929. Trade depression was general and resulted in the stagnation of oil industry. Several mills closed down temporarily towards the end of the year while many curtailed their activities. The foreign demand for oil cakes which governs the prices of oil has considerably declined. One new mill was started at Saharanpur and the Haldwani oil mills restarted work.

(8) Glass.

184. The condition of the glass industry, on the whole, was stationary. The prices of glassware showed a downward tendency but the prices for sheet-glasses were marked by slight fluctuations. Unhealthy competition amongst manufacturers gave a setback to the rapid progress of the industry. New factories as well as "family production units" have come into existence in the bangle and the lampware industries. Older firms burdened with large capital are, therefore, finding it difficult to compete with newer firms in stock lines. The United Provinces Glass Works, Babjoi, manufactured window glass panes successfully. The industry is gaining ground but is still not paying. The manufacturers suggest a protective duty to

improve the position. There was a slump in the bangle market in the early part of the year resulting in large accumulation of stocks at Firozabad. Manufacturers suffered loss and some had to close down their factories. Conditions improved, however, during the latter part of the year. Efforts continue to be made to improve the quality of glass used for plain bangles.

(9) Wood-working.

185. The timber market remained unsettled and a general depression affected the furniture trade, though a few firms did good business. The Divisional Forest Officer, Utilization division, undertook experiments to find use for *kans* and *baib* grasses in the manufacture of a cheap variety of bleached paper with gratifying results and the pulp of these grasses will be tried at the Lucknow Paper Mills.

(10) Dyeing and printing.

186. Consequent upon the world-wide depression in trade and competition from Japan, prices of Farrukhabad prints declined and large stocks accumulated in foreign countries. Farrukhabad printers diverted their attention from printing of *purdahs* for the foreign markets to printing of *saris* for the home market for which there is now a strong and steady demand. Seven new factories were started by the past students of Muttra and Bulandshahr printing schools, for aerograph printing. An attempt to organize the Jahangirabad traders on a co-operative basis failed. Fast colours which do not require steaming are rapidly coming into vogue there. An aerograph printing work has been started at Cawnpore with the aid given by the Board of Industries.

(11) Durries and carpets.

187. The Mirzapur carpet industry made good progress in the beginning of the year but declined towards the latter part of the year. Prices fell with the fall in the prices of raw material and a few of the smaller concerns closed down. The Continental and United States of America tariff laws affected the industry adversely. A new mill was started at Mirzapur for the supply of woollen yarn to carpet manufacturers. Prices of cotton yarn fell resulting in a fall of prices of *durries* leading to the closing down of several factories. The demand for *durries* declined. The Agra Co-operative Stores are now producing fast-dyed *durries* and guaranteeing their textures.

(12) Artistic industries.

188. Foreign demand for Saharanpur wood-carving fell and factories had to be content with small profits. Internal competition was keen. The Lucknow silver, ivory *bidar*, *chikkan*, clay and printing industries languished. The Agra alabaster

and marble industry also suffered. The Moradabad brass industry, however, flourished. Yellow brass polish came into prominence and the demand for such polished articles increased rapidly. The Benares brass industry declined.

(13) Other industries.

189. The hosiery industry made good progress due to an increase in demand for Indian goods. Several power hosiery plants were installed. The protective duty continued to help the gold thread industry but the demand for *khaddar* and a fall in the price of silver affected it adversely. The soap industry is making a steady progress. Two new factories were started and the Benares Hindu University continued to produce toilet soaps. The *lac* harvest was good but low prices and the export of raw materials to the United States of America from other countries hit the shellac industry hard. The Western India Match Company, Limited, obtained a controlling interest in the Bareilly Match Factory. The Scientific Instrument Company started repairing fine and complex instruments. The Saharanpur cigarette factory did well in the first half of the year, but was affected by the boycott movement during the latter half. Good varieties of tobacco have been acclimatized. The pottery industry remained stationary. The class at the Benares Hindu University for artizan students proved successful.

27. Industrial development.

(See the report of the Department of Industries for the year ending June 30, 1930.)

General.

190. The number of Government schools remained the same as last year but the total enrolment decreased from 2,008 to 1,758 chiefly owing to a falling off in attendance at the night and part time classes in certain schools, and also to a tightening up of the standard of qualification for admission, and the effect of reductions in the number of stipends. Applications for admission were 1,732 of which only 891 were accepted. With so much competition, examination results were good. The number of aided schools declined from 85 to 67 and the enrolment from 2,679 to 1,720 as compared with last year's figures but the decrease was more apparent than real. The previous year's figures had included a number of moribund schools which were not actually being paid their sanctioned grant, and also some schools which had only been started experimentally for one year. Three long

term and four short-term foreign scholarships were awarded during the year and the total amount spent on stipend and scholarships was Rs. 73,835. The foreign scholarships were for electrical engineering, shoe-making, dairy farming, modern methods of cloth production, cricket ball manufacture and repair and testing of magnetos and electrical measuring instruments. The Technical Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra, received a special grant for expanding its technical branch.

Demonstration and publicity.

191. The technical and industrial institutions sent exhibits to all local industrial exhibitions. The largest of them was the *Kumbh mela* exhibition at Allahabad for which the Government gave a grant of Rs. 3,000, a similar sum being granted by the Board of Industries. Model weaving schools gave demonstrations in the interior of their districts. They succeeded in introducing 343 fly-shuttle looms during the year at an expenditure of Rs. 8,224. A peripatetic dyeing party attached to the Dyeing and Printing School, Cawnpore, visited various places for imparting training in dyeing and printing. The department replied to 220 industrial inquiries. Advertising was undertaken in America, Canada and England by the United Provinces Arts and Crafts Emporium, Lucknow, which sent goods to the British Industries and Leipzig Fairs.

Research.

192. Some preliminary work was done in the assembling of a portable cane-crushing plant at the Technological Institute, Cawnpore, with the help of a grant of Rs. 5,000 by the Board of Industries. The experiments are, however, still in progress, as also those relating to the retting of hemp which were undertaken at the suggestion of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, United Provinces. The Central Weaving Institute, Benares, experimented upon a large number of designs of fabric such as jumper cloth, pillow cases, silk *dhotis*, borders, brocades, shoe-pieces, fancy table cloth and other articles. The institute also reproduced *jamdani* cloth on a Benares *kargha* combined with an English jacquard machine and produced satin cloth of ornamental type on a fly-shuttle loom. The Divisional Forest Officer, Utilization Circle, made successful experiments in the manufacture of paper from *kans* and the Dayalbagh Model Industries also made experiments in the manufacture of fountain pens, gramophones, electric stoves and other articles. The Wood Working Institute, Bareilly, was successful in its research into kiln seasoning of woods and about 39,660 square feet of *shisham*, *bija*, *sal*, *haldu*, *tun* and *semal* timber was seasoned.

193. No loan was given during the year. The grants of the Board of Industries amounted to Rs. 32,122. The United Provinces Store Purchase Department bought goods manufactured in the province to the value of Rs. 10·78 lakhs, while the total value of goods supplied through the department was Rs. 30·44 lakhs. Financial assistance.

194. The number of inspections under the Indian Factories Act was 591 as compared with 612 last year. The boiler inspectors made 115 visits and inspections. Security and welfare of labour.

There were sixteen fatal accidents as against twenty-six in the previous year.

The scheme for housing accommodation in Cawnpore has not yet matured. The Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, have received Government sanction to build a number of quarters. Several cotton mills made improvements in the ventilation and cooling of factories.

28. Trade.

195. Owing to the discontinuance of the report on foreign trade it is not possible to give more information regarding trade than has already been given in the sections describing industrial conditions and output.

29. Communications, buildings and power.

(*See the Report of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for the year ending March* 31, 1930.)

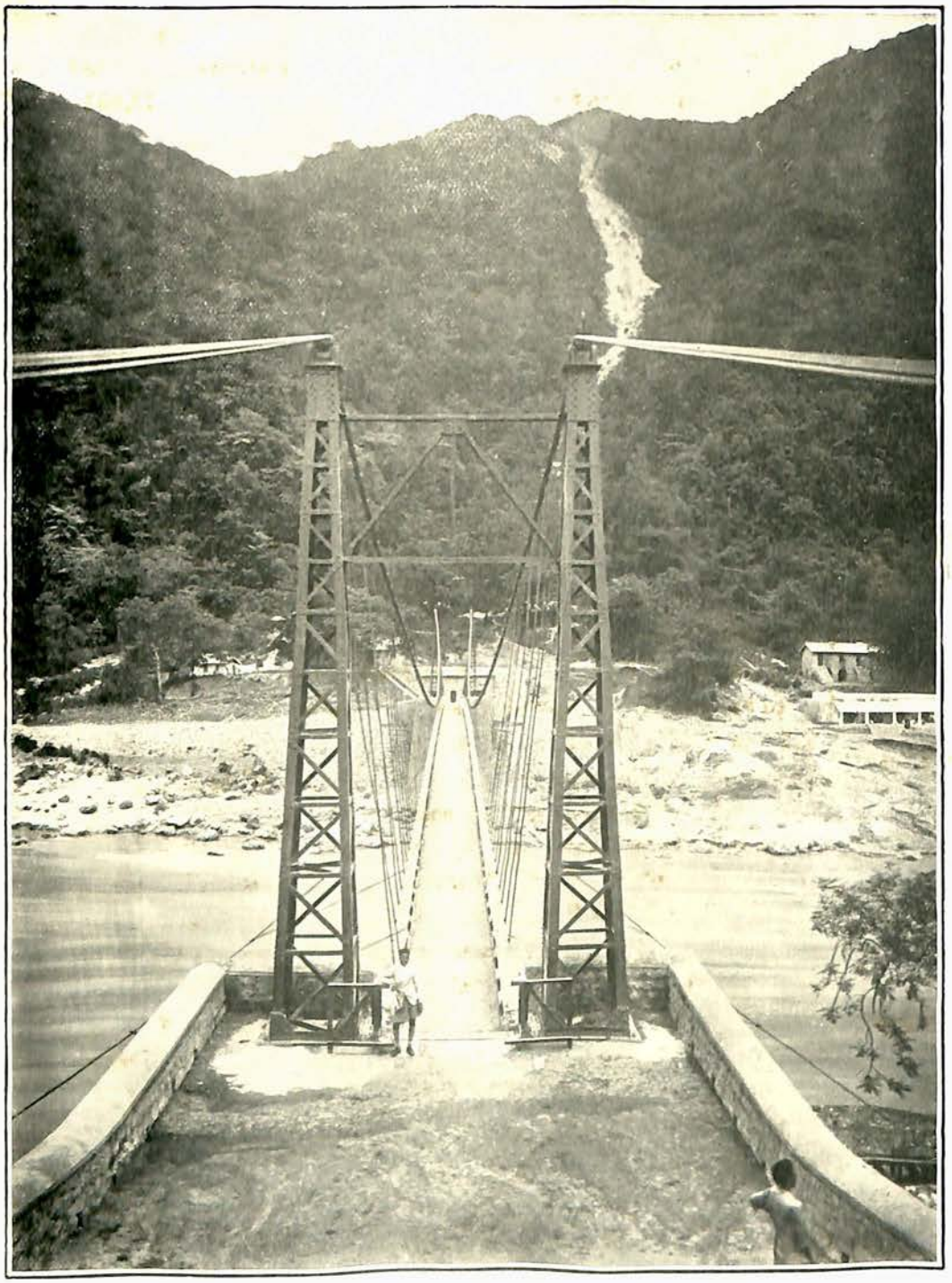
196. There was no change in the number or distribution of divisional charges. A temporary sub-division called the "Famine sub-division" comprising all famine works in the districts of Gonda and Bahraich was formed to cope with the heavy famine work from April 17 to July 31, 1929. The cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers was reduced from 29 to 28. The effective strength of the service was, however, only 26. A temporary post of a special officer was created for a period of one month from March 19, 1930, in connexion with the organization of operations for the destruction of locusts. The draft rules for the United Provinces Engineering Service, Class I, were still under the consideration of the Government. The cadre of the United Provinces Engineering Service remained at 40, while the strength of the Subordinate Engineering Service was increased from 108 to 111. Administration.

Roads.

197. The department maintained 3,253 miles of metalled roads and 836 of unmetalled roads and hill bridle paths during the year. It spent Rs. 29,61,620 on this work of which Rs. 28,44,209 were spent on metalled roads. Further progress was made on the road reconstruction programme and Rs. 17·71 lakhs were spent during the year on the scheme bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 1,09·04 lakhs. The main work consisted in re-constructing and painting stone metalled roads which was found to be most satisfactory for light traffic. The department completed 96 miles against 87 miles in the previous year. Various methods of construction continued to be employed. The results obtained from cement concrete were found satisfactory as this type of road, though expensive, wears well and the cost on annual maintenance is the minimum. Four and three-quarter miles of concrete road were completed during the year. The concreting of the road between Unao and Cawnpore was carried forward a further stage by the completion of four miles. Owing to the retrenchment of funds due to famine in certain parts of the province work on reconstruction had to be considerably curtailed.

New construction work made satisfactory progress. The Dehra Dun-Mussoorie road was extended to Sunny View Villa and opened to traffic bringing it to within one and half miles of Mussoorie. The Phaphamau-Hanumanganj road has nearly been completed up to the first ten miles to the junction of the Allahabad byepass with the Allahabad-Gorakhpur road and will be available for traffic throughout the year as the screwpile bridge over the Mansaita Nala has been completed. Good progress was made in the construction of the Gorakhpur byepass. The earthwork of the new bund has been completed and the material for metalling is being collected. The expenditure on new construction during the year totalled Rs. 8·19 lakhs.

Measures were taken to reduce the cost of the output of the Bharatkup quarry in view of the unsatisfactory working of the machinery in the previous years and a reduction in the demand for metal due to the approaching completion of the present reconstructive programme. It was decided to resort to hand-breaking and considerable alterations were made in the alignments of screens. The scheme came into operation from September and bids fair to succeed. The general working of the quarry has been simplified and considerable reduction in



Suspension Bridge over the Ganges at Lachmanjhula, district Dehra Dun (end view).

establishment has been effected. As the new scheme came into effect late the saving in the working expenses has not been sufficient to counterbalance the previous expenditure, and the issue rate of metal of previous year had to be maintained. The output during the year was 1,334,887 cubic feet against 1,442,891 in the preceding year.

198. The Lachhmanjhula suspension bridge was completed at a total cost of Rs. 2·48 lakhs and was opened to traffic by His Excellency the Governor. The bridge between Saharanpur and Dehra Dun was also completed during the year to the great convenience of traffic during the rains. Two bridges in the Naini Tal division on the pilgrim route to Badrinath were completed, whilst three more bridges were under construction. The Gumti bridge on the Lucknow-Bareilly road was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1·54 lakhs and opened to traffic. The Bisohi Nadi bridge on Jaunpur-Mirzapur road was completed as a contribution work for the district board of Jaunpur. Bridges.

199. The outlay on provincial buildings was Rs. 15·08 lakhs as against Rs. 17·50 lakhs in the previous year. Owing to famine conditions in parts of the province expenditure under Civil works had to be curtailed. General administration absorbed about Rs. 3 lakhs, Education Rs. 0·92 lakh and Industries Rs. 1·15 lakhs. The expenditure on police buildings was Rs. 6·11 lakhs and eight major works were completed at a cost of Rs. 3·26 lakhs during the year. Rupees 2·45 lakhs were spent on eleven other projects on which work is in progress. Work was started on seven more buildings during the year. The new buildings completed included the Technological Institute, Cawnpore, the Intermediate College, Allahabad (main building), the Civil Surgeon's bungalow, Mirzapur, the Kutchery and Shahjahanpur (witness-shed, mukhtarkhana and other outbuildings), while the structural alterations to the High Court buildings, Allahabad, were also completed. The Provincial Hygiene Institute buildings at Lucknow were completed at a total cost of Rs. 2·68 lakhs. Work is in progress on buildings at the Kutchery, Shahjahanpur, the Agricultural School, Gorakhpur, and the Intermediate College, Allahabad (hostel). The fair projects for the scheme of re-building and extending the Oudh courts in eleven districts have been completed and the estimated cost is Rs. 11·06 lakhs. Buildings.

Private works and famine relief works.

200. Private individuals contributed Rs. 3·18 lakhs towards works of public utility. Famine relief works were started on a large scale in the districts of Bahraich and Gonda. Labour was chiefly employed on the raising of roads, digging of tanks and small sections of road construction. The total length of roads raised or constructed in the Gonda district was 146 miles and in the Bahraich district 39 miles. The total expenditure incurred on famine relief on the above charges amounted to Rs. 4·88 lakhs in the district of Gonda and Rs. 0·80 lakh in the district of Bahraich.

Power: Electricity.

201. The total number of electric supply licencees rose from sixteen to twenty. The electric supply of the towns of Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Jhansi, Roorkee and the districts of Bijnor, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Bulandshahr and Meerut has been developed. Licences for Budaun, Mirzapur, Khurja, Muzaffarnagar, Fyzabad and Meerut have been granted, while licences for Etawah, Furrukhabad and Fatehgarh are under consideration. The Ganges canal electric supply scheme is being developed and the three local initial projects known as the Sumera Hydro-Electric scheme, the Bhola scheme and the Ramganga Pumping scheme are now linked into a transmission system to supply power to the districts of Bijnor, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh. The hydro stations generate power and transmit it over a transmission system of approximately 156 miles of double circuit and 682 miles of single circuit. The power stations at Palra, Bhola and Bahadurabad have been completed and various lines connecting the districts of Meerut, Moradabad, Bijnor, Aligarh and Bulandshahr have been completed. The total population served in the area traversed by the lines is well over two millions. The total cost of the combined scheme for works and plants is approximately 93 lakhs.

The demand for electric supply is steadily increasing. All licencees are financially sound with the exception of one. Excepting the new companies who are in their first year of working, all are paying dividends to their shareholders. There were eight deaths from electrocution during the year.

The Electric Inspector to Government disposed of 59 disputes under the Electricity Act and made 297 inspections of power houses, factories, mills and workshops.

30. Co-operative Societies.

(*See the report on Co-operative Societies for the year* 1929-30, *and also table* 160 *of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue*, 1930.)

General.

202. The year was again unfavourable for co-operative societies. The agricultural conditions were unsatisfactory. A succession of bad harvests, visitations of locusts in the west of the province, the sudden and phenomenal drop in the prices of grain due to world causes accentuated by the uncertain political atmosphere caused acute distress in rural areas and crippled the ability of the people to pay their rents or discharge their other obligations. There are seven assistant registrars and 55 inspectors; of the latter six are for special work, viz., two for industrial societies, one for industries subsidiary to agriculture, one for agricultural propaganda, one for adult education and one lady inspector for work among women. Efforts are being made to make the inspectors efficient in their duties. A post of an inspector for consolidation of holdings could not be filled for want of a suitable candidate. There are 52 auditors of whom 25 are on time-scale salary and the rest on a fixed pay and it is proposed to reduce the number of the latter as most of them are imperfectly equipped for their work, and replace them with better qualified men on a higher salary. The need for a chief auditor or financial expert is keenly felt. The United Provinces Co-operative Union now employs 180 supervisors. It received a sum of Rs. 66,000 as a grant from the Government for the purpose of improving the condition of the co-operative societies. The United Provinces Co-operative Union also took over the work of conducting the co-operative journals with the aid of a special Government grant. A provincial conference of the delegates of banks was successfully held at Agra. Government spent Rs. 4·68 lakhs on the department as against Rs. 4·18 lakhs in the previous year. The Banking Inquiry Committee has submitted its report and it makes several valuable suggestions for the betterment of societies. Primary societies were exempted from the tax on circumstances and property which certain district boards had tried to levy on them.

Training.

203. A training class was held for bank accountants for a period of three months which was attended by 29 of them. It did not do them much good as many of them were found to be of poor qualifications and deficient in intelligence. Efforts were

made in the training class of supervisors to create among the students by practical methods the spirit of co-operation and to give them a rural outlook. Out of 45 students who joined the class originally, only 31 passed the examination. The period of training was extended from nine months to one year. The United Provinces Co-operative Union is directing its attention on the work of training supervisors so that they may be in a position to inculcate true principles of co-operation amongst the members of the primary societies under their special charge.

General progress.

204. In spite of the deterioration in the economic condition of the country and financial position of co-operative societies there was some extension of other forms of co-operative activity. Two or three experiments were undertaken on a small scale in co-operative marketing in view of the present low prices but nothing substantial can be achieved unless adequate arrangements are made for constructing warehouses to store grain and funds are available for meeting losses in the beginning. Group conferences of *panchayats* numbered about 150 in which the *panches* of over 2,000 societies took part. They were attended by more than 30,000 members and afforded splendid opportunities for propaganda and training *panchayats*. Over 400 societies passed resolutions in favour of curtailment of unnecessary ceremonial expenditure. The cultivators were induced to take up better methods of farming. Members of societies sowed 8,000 acres with Pusa wheat, 7,500 acres with Coimbatore sugarcane and 1,200 acres with other improved seeds. Over 1,000 Meston ploughs and 2,000 three-roller sugarcane crushers are in use among members. The idea of combining a cane crusher with a water lifter had to be abandoned but 30 Persian wheels have been installed. Four hundred wells belonging to members of societies were bored and about 100 new wells were constructed. There was some progress in sanitation. Some 2,500 wells were cleaned and disinfected and over 200 wells are provided with parapets. Better living societies on the whole have useful work to their credit and they have introduced a few social, sanitary and agricultural improvements. A few selected groups of societies for intensive work have been selected and the services of three special fieldmen have been obtained from the Agricultural Department for three such special areas. Not much progress was made in the introduction of poultry farming in societies but it is contemplated to start two or

three societies for organizing weekly markets in selected places for the purchase of improved eggs. Two hundred and fifty *dais* were taught hygienic methods and dispensaries in 450 societies treated nearly 30,000 persons during the year. The schools for adult education with few exceptions did well and it was found that in places where these schools existed, the people were too busy thinking of the improvement of their economic condition to take part in political activities of any kind. An experiment is being tried in the district of Fyzabad of appointing local men instead of teachers to be in charge of these classes. Eighteen new schools were opened. There was little progress in societies for women as lady teachers are not available.

The reorganization of credit societies continued and 576 societies are reported to have been reorganized. There was slow progress in the appointments of member secretaries in place of group secretaries as the system is opposed equally by supervisors and inspectors on the one hand and by societies and banks on the other.

Central societies: Credit.

205. The total number of central credit societies decreased from 70 to 69 of which 60 are central banks and nine banking unions. In addition there are two organization funds in the province. The Sandila bank went into liquidation and the societies which were not fit for liquidation formed themselves into a banking union. The Christian Central Bank which was in a moribund condition went into voluntary liquidation. These two liquidations are mainly responsible for the decrease in the share capital of banks from Rs. 23·53 lakhs to Rs. 23·03 lakhs. Preference shares fell from Rs. 8·21 to Rs. 8·06 lakhs. Deposits decreased from Rs. 27·50 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 24·65 lakhs but repayments amounted to Rs. 21·83 lakhs; there was thus an increase in the deposits held by banks from Rs. 49·50 lakhs to Rs. 50·56 lakhs, apart from those locked in the banks liquidated. The rates of interest on deposits still continue to be high. The need for a provincial bank is keenly felt by the department for guiding and controlling the financial transactions of central banks. Sums overdue from working societies rose from Rs. 17·52 lakhs to Rs. 20·28 lakhs though the sums outstanding decreased from Rs. 58·77 lakhs to Rs. 53·42 lakhs, thus the sums overdue increased from 29 to 38 per cent. of sums outstanding. If amounts postponed are reckoned as arrears

and liquidated societies are also included the total arrears amount to Rs. 27·96 lakhs and constitute 46 per cent. of the sums outstanding as against 36 per cent. in the previous year in spite of an excess collection of about one lakh during the year. Loan advances fell from Rs. 37·14 lakhs to Rs. 30·25 lakhs. The financial position of central banks on the whole is far from satisfactory and a careful examination of figures reveals the fact that many banks are working at a loss and some banks are even paying interest to depositors out of their capital.

Central societies: Non-credit.

206. There are nine non-credit central societies of which seven are agricultural. The sugarcane sale union at Ghugli in the district of Gorakhpur has succeeded in establishing itself. It has sixteen societies affiliated to it. It supplied nearly 53,000 maunds of cane to the mills, of which 22,000 maunds were of improved variety and earned a profit of Rs. 654. The five agricultural supply societies whose object is to supply improved implements did not flourish as they could not compete with private agencies which run their business more economically. An experiment is being tried of having a number of small seed stores to cater to the needs of the neighbouring villages and managed by representatives of societies. The two non-agricultural central societies at Sandila and Agra worked at a loss. The former is now little more than a primary society, purchasing yarn and selling it direct to the members of the local societies. The Agra store tries to find a market for the *durries* of its societies but the *durrie* makers are often dilatory and dishonest and impede the expansion of a business for which there is considerable room.

Primary agricultural societies: Credit.

207. The total number of primary agricultural credit societies decreased from 5,390 to 5,044 in spite of the fact that 130 new societies were registered during the year. Total membership fell from 1·29 lakhs to 1·19 lakhs. The decrease is not surprising in view of the unsatisfactory condition of most of the societies. A land mortgage society was formed in the district of Ghazipur as an experiment with the object of reducing the old debts of a number of petty zamindars. The lower caste Hindus of the non-depressed classes are the most active supporters of the co-operative movement in the province. Advances rose from Rs. 31·64 lakhs to Rs. 37·79 lakhs, though the sums outstanding decreased from Rs. 83·70 to Rs. 80·88 lakhs and collections increased from Rs. 32·29 to Rs. 32·78. Loan

advances fell from Rs. 41·85 lakhs to Rs. 34·91 lakhs owing to a policy of caution followed by some banks, and partly to the fact that large sums had to be advanced in the previous year owing to failure of the crops. The book profits rose from Rs. 5·89 lakhs to Rs. 6·52 lakhs. Four hundred and thirty-two societies reduced their rate of interest and 27 societies allowed rebates to their members. But these figures are misleading and an analysis of statements shows that the number of societies which distributed dividends decreased from 836 to 803 and 304 societies worked at a loss. Five hundred and two societies are bankrupt as the loan due to the bank exceeds that recoverable from members. No less than 935 societies had cent. per cent. overdues. There are 1,309 societies in which money overdue exceeds 50 per cent. of the total amount due. In short there are about 1,000 societies for which there is little hope of redemption.

Primary agricultural societies: Non-credit.

208. The dairy at Allahabad is working but was hit by embezzlements of five consecutive men who have been in its charge. It has now been placed under the management of a supervisor in the employment of the United Provinces Co-operative Union. Four more surgarcane supply societies were organized during the year and their total number is now sixteen. Six societies were organized for the sale of *ghi* in the Agra district and one society which worked for nearly the whole of the year showed a profit. There are eleven societies for consolidating holdings in the districts of Saharanpur and Bijnor but their progress is very slow and the difficulties in their way are great. Two societies were formed with the object of constructing wells jointly. There are 22 societies registered for better farming, 51 for better living, fourteen for rural reconstruction and nineteen for adult education. The majority of these societies are in the districts of Benares, Lucknow and Partabgarh. Their total membership is nearly 3,700.

Primary non-agricultural societies: Credit.

209. Limited liability credit societies increased from 67 to 71 and their membership rose from 17,500 to 20,500. Some of these societies consist of mill labourers in Cawnpore but most of them consist of clerks. Unlimited liability credit societies which are mostly societies of cottage industrialists such as tanners and weavers decreased from 176 to 156 and their membership fell from 3,615 to 3,138. The chief difficulty before them is marketing and their chief need is co-operative organization for sale.

Non-agricultural societies: Non-credit.

210. Purchase and sale societies fell in number from ten to six. They all worked at a loss except one commission shop in Bijnor which did good business during the *hartals*. Attempts to start a store for the mill labourers in Cawnpore did not materialize. There are nine housing societies but three have not started work. Thrift societies number 24 but two of them exist only on paper. The fidelity guarantee society for supervisors is slowly gathering strength. A better-living society for city women has been started at Jalaun and two physical culture associations at Benares and Naini Tal have shown progress.

Audit.

211. Audit work is still far from satisfactory both in quantity and quality. No less than 1,759 societies remained unaudited at the close of the year. It was estimated that an auditor could audit 150 societies in a year while it is now found that he can barely do 100. It is complained that there is shortage of staff and the remedy seems to be to appoint a number of extra temporary auditors to clear up the arrears. It has been decided to entrust the audit of five district banks experimentally to chartered accountants and this will afford some relief to auditors. There is still considerable scope for improvement in audit classification of societies.

Arbitration and liquidation.

212. The number of arbitration cases rose from 4,804 to 6,074; including cases from the previous year, 6,141 cases were disposed of, 292 being withdrawn. Honorary workers did more than one-third of the work. The execution of cases however leaves much to be desired. Five hundred and two societies were liquidated during the year including two central banks and about double that number will have to be liquidated in the next two or three years. The total collection rose from Rs. 3·43 lakhs to Rs. 3·94 lakhs, but of this sum only Rs. 2·57 lakhs represent actual collections, the rest being only adjustments. Members owe to societies Rs. 10·22 lakhs as principal and Rs. 7·15 lakhs interest while the outside liabilities of the societies amount to Rs. 13·40 lakhs of which Rs. 9·18 lakhs are principal and Rs. 3·17 lakhs interest due to central banks. Losses to central banks are expected to be heavy. The recovery of co-operative dues does not receive sufficient attention from tahsildars. The accounts of the surplus balances of liquidated societies have not been correctly maintained and the detailed instructions for the maintenance of the accounts of the rural improvement fund have generally been neglected.

The International McCormic-Deering Tractor driving threshing machine with bhusa making attachment, Agricultural College Farm.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC REVENUE AND FINANCE.

31. Central revenues.

Income-tax.

213. There was a rise in the number of assessees to income-tax and super-tax from 25,902 to 26,570. Receipts from income-tax rose from Rs. 67·93 lakhs to Rs. 69·22 lakhs, and from super-tax from Rs. 19·38 lakhs to Rs. 20·30 lakhs.

Salaries paid by Government yielded Rs. 11·26 lakhs as compared with Rs. 11·09 lakhs in the previous year, while business produced Rs. 51·68 lakhs against Rs. 50·83 lakhs in the previous year. Tax on income derived from business in Cawnpore amounted to Rs. 7·08 lakhs as compared with Rs. 9·93 lakhs in 1928-29, the decrease being due to the general slump, in particular the slack business of the hide trade and cotton mills.

32. Provincial revenues.

(Values are expressed in terms of lakhs of rupees.)

Comparison with the previous year.

214. The total revenue in 1929-30 was Rs. 1,298·99 as compared with Rs. 1,145·16 in 1928-29. The largest increases were under the heads "Land revenue" (80·95), "Irrigation" (42·37), "Miscellaneous" (10·87), "Stamps" (7·95) and "Interest" (7·00). Only eight minor heads showed decreases aggregating Rs. 2·06.

Agriculturally the year under review was more favourable than the previous year as the winter rains relieved the situation. Revenue from irrigation was profitable, the opening of important sections of the Sarda canal at a favourable time being mainly responsible for the large rise. The increase of Rs. 10·87 under the "Miscellaneous" head is the result of a careful examination of debits of leave salaries since the year 1921-22 and represents recoveries of incorrect debits against the province. There was an appreciable rise in the revenue from stamps as a result of a return to more normal conditions and vigilance exercised by court staff and a special inspecting agency; while the increase under interest is due to the large sums advanced on *taqavi* from the special loans taken for the purpose in the years 1928-29 and 1929-30.

While revenue rose, expenditure other than that under debt heads, was almost stationary rising by Rs. 4·74 from Rs. 1,228·49 to Rs. 1,233·23. Actually, however, in certain directions there was increased expenditure the net result of Rs. 4·74 being due to increases of Rs. 46·89, and to decreases of Rs. 42·15 shared by five heads. The largest fall was of Rs. 20·30 under "Public Works." This was however not real, being caused by a deduction of Rs. 21·33 on account of a transfer from revenue to capital of some past expenditure of a capital nature. There was in reality an increase of over a lakh in the expenditure on "Public Works." The other important decreases were:— (1) Rs. 2·00 under "Sinking fund" due to investments proving satisfactory and (2) Rs. 19·36 in respect of Miscellaneous irrigation charges, the fall in the last mentioned item arising from certain accounting changes and from a deduction of Rs. 7·47 on account of a transfer of expenditure incurred on the Ramganga canal in the previous year from revenue to capital.

Twenty heads shared the total increase of Rs. 46·89, the largest increase being of Rs. 14·64 under "Interest." With growth of debt for the Sarda Canal, hydro-electric schemes and for other objects, a rise in interest charges was inevitable though in part the increase is also due to the special advance of Rs. 70·00 taken in 1929-30 for *taqavi* loans to cultivators. The increases of Rs. 4·39 under "Education," Rs. 4·31 under "Public Health," Rs. 1·09 under "Medical" and Rs. 1·69 under "Industries" indicate the expanding activities of the departments, though in part the increase under "Industries" is due to a change in the methods of accounting. A rise of Rs. 4·05 under the head "Miscellaneous" is due to the fact that a large irrecoverable industrial loan was written off. The other increases are not indicative of a real improvement. An increase in the jail population accounts for a rise of Rs. 3·18 in expenditure under "Jails." Expenditure on "Administration of justice" was higher by Rs. 2·95 owing to increased criminal work which reacted on the Police and the charges for that department rose by Rs. 2·39 as compared with those in the previous year. Settlement operations are responsible for an increase of Rs. 2·01 in expenditure under "Land revenue."

Budget of 1929-30 compared with the actuals.

215. The original budget provided for a revenue of Rs. 1,307·41. excluding debt heads, whereas the actual revenue was only Rs. 1,298·99, that is the estimate fell short by Rs. 8·42. There

were marked variations in increase and decrease under individual heads, thirteen showing a total decrease of Rs. 41·25 and ten an increase of Rs. 32·83. Of the decrease of Rs. 41·25, "Land revenue" and "Excise" were responsible for Rs. 24·79 and Rs. 6·31 respectively. The estimate for excise revenue was rather optimistic and expectations were not realized. The loss in "Land revenue" is clearly traceable to adverse agricultural conditions resulting in deficient crops in certain areas necessitating remissions of Rs. 62·40 as against an estimate of Rs. 54·96. Both ordinary and suspended arrears were considerably higher than anticipated. The remainder of the decrease of Rs. 10·15 was shared by eleven heads, the more important items being Rs. 2·22 under "Administration of justice" where the estimate proved high; Rs. 1·71 under "Police" due to the transfer of motor car registration fees to the head "Stamps"; Rs. 1·31 under "Jails" consequent on the fall of receipts from jail manufactures; Rs. 0·80 under "Medical", Rs. 0·76 under "Industries" and Rs. 0·61 under "Civil works." A decrease of Rs. 1·85 under the head "Extraordinary receipts" was counterbalanced by a corresponding fall in expenditure owing to certain account adjustments not being eventually found to be necessary. Irrigation contributed Rs. 20·12 towards the increase of Rs. 32·83 as the year was unusually favourable and profitable for canals. A rise of Rs. 4·83 under "Miscellaneous" is due to unexpectedly high recoveries of misclassified leave salaries and an unexpected recovery on account of cost of irrigation salaries chargeable by the Central Government. Forest and Stamp revenue exceeded the forecasts by Rs. 2·47 and Rs. 2·06 respectively; income under "Interest" was Rs. 1·31 above the anticipated figures.

The budget grant for charges against Revenue, including supplementary estimates, was Rs. 1,245·28 or Rs. 12·05 in excess of the actual expenditure for the year. There were decreases amounting to Rs. 21·25 under sixteen heads but there was an increase of Rs. 9·20 spread over seven heads. The only noticeable increases occurred under "Interest and Expenditure in England." The rise under "Interest" was due mainly to interest on the special *taqavi* loan of Rs. 70·00 the need for which could not be foreseen when the estimates were under preparation. English charges rose by Rs. 3·70 partly owing to an unanticipated growth in pensionary charges and largely because of the arrear debit of the share of pensions of military officers who had

served in the province of which intimation was received after the commencement of the year. The chief heads which contributed to the total decrease of Rs. 21·25 were "Land revenue" (Rs. 5·75), "Industries" (Rs. 2·08), "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 2·07), "Public health" (Rs. 1·95), "Education" (Rs. 1·91), "Medical" (Rs. 1·31), "Agricultural" (Rs. 1·16), "Miscellaneous Irrigation charges" (Rs. 1·13) and "Public works" (Rs. 0·99). The decrease under "Land revenue" was due to overestimating the charges for settlement operations. The decrease under "Public health" was because the budget provision for grants for sanitary purposes was not utilized. The small decrease under "Education" merely indicates how closely expenditure is controlled, since the total grant was nearly two crores. The falls under "Miscellaneous Irrigation" and "Public works" are relatively small compared to the grants. The decrease under "Miscellaneous" was shared by a variety of items, notably the provision for irrecoverable loans.

Capital and debt heads.

216. A further loan of Rs. 257·63 was taken from the Provincial loans fund, of which Rs. 3·00 was to cover the deficit in the accounts of the year and is explained in para. 218. Of the remaining sum, Rs. 222·18 were borrowed for productive purposes (Rs. 142·19 for the Sarda canal and hydro-electric schemes, Rs. 9·99 for advances to local bodies and Rs. 70·00 for *taqavi* advances) and Rs. 32·45 for unproductive capital expenditure. At the end of the year 1928-29 the loan account had a surplus of Rs. 7·16, so that a sum of Rs. 261·79 was available. Capital outlay amounted to Rs. 247·10, leaving a surplus in the account of Rs. 14·69 at the end of 1929-30. The Sarda canal and hydro-electric schemes absorbed Rs. 142·62; and Rs. 70·36 were spent on *taqavi* advances and on loans to local bodies. Of the sum of Rs. 34·12 expended on unproductive capital outlay the greater part was spent on the reconstruction of roads and police buildings which absorbed Rs. 31·22; of the balance Rs. 0·67 was spent on the completion of a sewage project connected with the Ghazi-ud-din Haidar canal at Lucknow, and Rs. 2·23 on commutation of pensions. The balance of the United Provinces Development loan fell from Rs. 151·69 to Rs. 130·19.

The budget of 1930-31.

217. The budget of 1930-31 depends to some extent on the results of the previous year. The revised estimate for the year 1929-30 assumed a closing balance of Rs. 35·39; the original estimate for this year 1930-31 was based on an expected surplus

of Rs. 17·28, the closing balance of the year, therefore, was expected to be Rs. 52·58. Budget calculations were upset, however, by two factors. Firstly, the year 1929-30 closed with a balance of only Rs. 26·70 and since the credit in the Famine fund should have been Rs. 29·37, there was in effect a real deficit of Rs. 2·67. Secondly, the year 1930-31 has witnessed a great fall in prices of commodities with consequential depression in trade aggravated by adverse political conditions. The revised estimate for the year gives a closing balance of Rs. 23·57 only. As, however, the Famine relief fund should have a credit balance estimated at Rs. 41·38, the year shows an overdraft for other purposes of Rs. 17·81.

The position at the end of 1929-30.

218. On the revised estimate the year was expected to close with a net surplus of Rs. 13·59 made up of a surplus of Rs. 81·43 in the revenue section and a deficit of Rs. 67·84 under "Capital heads." The closing balance, allowing for the balance at the commencement of the year, was Rs. 35·30. Actually there was a surplus of Rs. 65·78 in the revenue section and a deficit of Rs. 60·79 under "Capital" heads, giving a reduced net surplus of Rs. 4·99 and a closing balance of Rs. 26·68. A sum of Rs. 2·67 was also due to the Famine fund and to adjust the accounts, a loan of Rs. 3·0 was taken from March 31, 1930; the accounts show, therefore, a closing balance of Rs. 29·68 of which all except Rs. 0·31 belongs to the Famine fund.

The position thus deteriorated to some extent and the deterioration is likely to increase with a reduced revenue in 1930-31. The general financial position is in fact depressing. The province is predominantly an agricultural one and it is from land revenue, together with Stamps and Excise which rise and fall in sympathy with agricultural prosperity and adversity, that it derives no less than two-thirds of the total revenue. Agriculturally the province had just emerged from a series of markedly unfavourable seasons and their cumulative effects are reflected in the finances, the losses in Land revenue from remissions alone amounting to Rs. 81·77 lakhs in 1928-29 and 1929-30. Besides, enhanced revenue due under new settlements in seven districts was postponed involving a loss of over Rs. 7·50 in the two years. The total loss on this account alone comes to over Rs. 89 lakhs. Moreover, heavy arrears have accumulated. It was hoped that the year 1930-31 with good agricultural conditions would see the beginning of the process of restoring financial stability,

The hopes of the future seem to be belied by the phenomenal drop in prices, trade depression and political conditions and to rehabilitate its working the province must wait longer. There are, however, certain features which relieve this rather gloomy picture. In the absence of severe scarcity, in 1931-32 the province will have provided the statutory maximum of Rs. 55·0 in the Famine fund which will set free a sum of Rs. 16·0 for development. In 1932-33 the annual payment of Rs. 25·0 towards liquidation of an old debt will come to an end. Some sources of income should also become more productive. Revenue from the Sarda canal, already well established, will increase gradually. It is estimated that the hydro-electric scheme will yield Rs. 7·0 a year by 1932. New settlements are expected to give a rise of Rs. 4·0 in land revenue; on the other hand the revenue from Stamps and Forest may not reach the yield of recent years with the fall in prices, while excise has received a serious blow from political agitation. The needs of the province are increasing so rapidly that even these enhanced resources will be insufficient to meet them.

33. Stamps.

(See the report on the Administration of the Stamp Revenue in the United Provinces for the year ending March 31, 1930; *and also tables* 86 *and* 87 *of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue,* 1930.)

Receipts and charges.

219. Gross receipts under the Stamp and Court-Fees Acts increased from Rs. 174·70 lakhs to Rs. 182·48 lakhs. In spite of the decrease in the number of court suits of higher value, the income from judicial stamps rose from Rs. 125·40 lakhs to Rs. 135·66 lakhs, the increase being chiefly due to the vigilance exercised by the court staff in checking court-fee duty to avoid objections by the inspectors of stamps. The income from non-judicial stamps fell from Rs. 40·10 lakhs to Rs. 38 77 lakhs and the decrease due to depression in trade is spread over 25 districts. The decrease of Rs. 55,956 in Lucknow is more apparent than real as many estates had purchased a large number of stamps of the value of Rs. 1,000 and above in the previous year. Charges decreased from Rs. 5·75 lakhs to Rs. 5·32 lakhs.

Sale of stamps.

220. Discount allowed to vendors on sale of stamps excluding that on sale of plain paper rose from Rs. 2·17 lakhs to Rs. 2·25 lakhs and the total number of vendors increased slightly

from 2,908 to 2,915. Thus the average annual income of a stamp vendor was Rs. 77 against Rs. 75 in the previous year.

Infringement of Stamp Law.

221. The total number of insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments on which duty and penalty were levied by civil courts and collectors during this year increased from 5,017 to 6,492 and the amount of duty and penalty realized from Rs. 69,470 to Rs. 77,829. The number of prosecutions rose from 1,428 to 1,622. The special inspecting agency consisting of a Chief Inspector and two inspectors of stamps which was created with effect from May 1, 1928, was made permanent from May 1, 1930. There can be no doubt that this new agency has already proved its value.

34. Excise.

(*See the report on Excise Administration for the year ending March* 31, 1930, *and also tables* 83 *to* 85 *of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue,* 1930.)

Administration.

222. The system of excise licensing boards was further extended and rules relating to them and excise advisory committees were amended to give additional powers to them in the selection of the licencee. A sub-committee of the Provincial Excise Advisory Board with the Excise Commissioner as Secretary was appointed to report on the methods to be adopted for the purpose of propaganda in favour of total abstinence. Restrictions were introduced preventing minors entering the opium shops during the hours of sale and the limit of possession of opium, *ganja* and *charas* was reduced. Rules were framed to regulate the manufacture and sale of indigenous medicinal preparations containing alcohol. The activities of the department were also directed towards enforcing stricter observance of excise laws and regulations.

Consumption.

223. The consumption of country liquor last year which was the lowest on record during the last 29 years further fell by 2·4 per cent. The consumption of foreign liquor, *charas* and opium showed a decrease whilst that of *ganja* and *bhang* showed an increase. The contribution to excise revenue per head of population was four annas seven pies as in the previous year and continues to be the lowest in India.

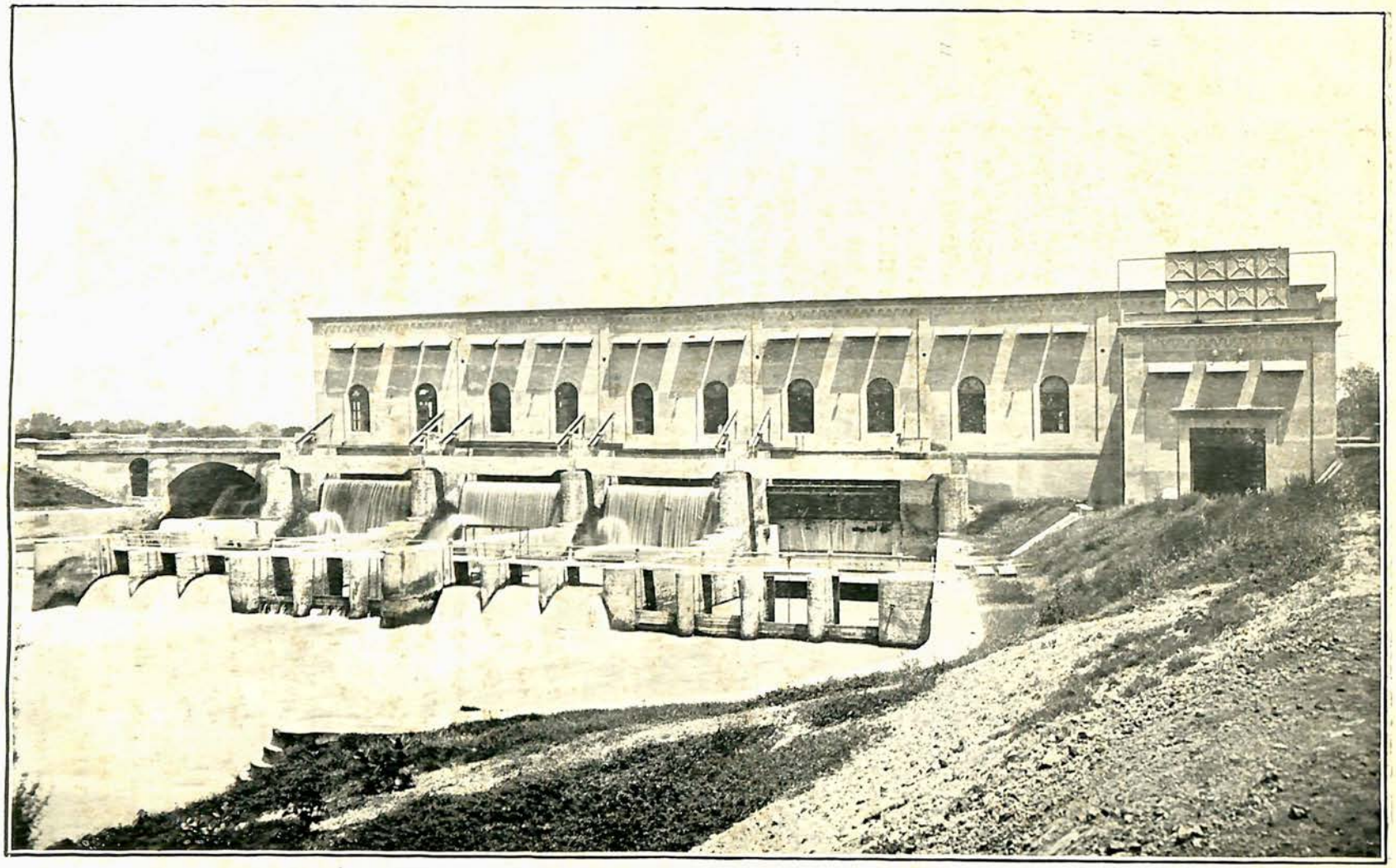
Country spirit.

224. There was no change in the system of supply nor in the areas under contract supply and the outstill systems. The number of shops in the distillery area increased from 2,115 to

2,117 while there was no change in the outstill area. The number of shops during the year was only 41·7 per cent. of the number which existed in 1921, the year immediately preceding the introduction of the surcharge system in the province. Consumption fell from 346,349 to 337,994 L. P. gallons and it is now only 29·7 per cent. of what it was nine years ago. The decrease which is shared by the whole of the province except eighteen districts is due to the continued restrictive policy which Government has consistently followed and made possible by the introduction of the surcharge system of levying licence fees. Economic distress in most districts aggravated by the visitations of locusts was not a little responsible for the drop in consumption. The movement against drink has also played its part but it is difficult to assess its full share in the aggregate reduction. It is however to be remembered that illicit distillation is now widespread and in some areas the use of illicit liquor is definitely taking the place of the costly licit liquor. The department prosecuted 1,646 cases of offence in respect of country liquor. The sealed bottle system was extended to one city and is now in force in the whole of one district and in 31 towns. The total sale of liquor in sealed bottles was 42·3 per cent. of the country liquor issued for sale. The experiment of allowing sales in small quantities together with the sale in sealed bottles at some of the shops in the sealed bottle areas, which was introduced with the consent of the Provincial Excise Advisory Board, proved successful and the scheme has been further extended to four other towns on the recommendation of their licensing boards. The enormous difference in incidence of consumption between urban and rural areas is remarkable—rural areas being responsible for less than a third of the total.

Foreign liquor.

225. The total number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor decreased by five and the number for consumption "on and off" the premises by three. The increase of ten in canteen licences is due to the fact that a canteen tenant is now required to take a separate licence for each place of vend instead of selling liquor at more than one place under the same licence. Licences for the sale of denatured spirit increased from 284 to 303. The total receipts from licence fees rose from Rs. 1·59 to Rs. 2·55 lakhs owing to the application of a graduated scale of surcharge which was introduced during the year in place of the fixed surcharge formerly applied. The total consumption of wines, spirits and



Ganges Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme. Bhola Power Station, 1930. Downstream view.

beer fell from 827,941 to 689,928 gallons or by 16·7 per cent. This fall is partly due to enhanced taxation in the form of licence fees but the economic factor was also partly responsible for reducing consumption. There is a decrease under every head as compared with the figures of the previous year. Most of the beer consumed is imported from the Punjab breweries and a sum of Rs. 2·28 lakhs was received by book transfer from the Punjab and Delhi Governments on account of duty on beer imported in the years 1926-27, 1928-29 and 1929-30.

Tari.

226. The number of shops decreased from 1,620 to 1,614, but revenue increased from Rs. 7·72 lakhs to Rs. 8·30 lakhs. *Tari* is fast replacing country spirit which is a change for the better as *tari* is a milder intoxicant. The chief increases during the year were in Gorakhpur Rs. 24,886, Allahabad Rs. 16,934, Lucknow Rs. 14,377. The tree-tax *tari* system continued to prevail in the whole of the Gorakhpur district and part of the Basti district.

Hemp drugs.

227. The contract supply and graduated surcharge systems were in force except that an experiment was tried in the Allahabad district of farming the right of retail vend under the surcharge system with one person for two tahsils which was discontinued at the close of the year under review. There was an increase of 7·6 per cent. in the consumption of *ganja* which is sold in 21 districts, due largely to the big *Kumbh* fair held at Allahabad, and the influx of pilgrims after the *Kumbh* fair to such religious centres as Benares and Fyzabad. The consumption of *charas* declined by 3·8 per cent. The decrease was due partly to the adverse economic conditions, the use of low duty area *charas* and *charas* smuggled from across the frontier in place of licit *charas* and partly to the sale of low priced *charas* from Rampur State illicitly imported into other districts. There was an increase of 4·1 per cent. in the consumption of *bhang* which is also principally attributed to the big *Kumbh* fair at Allahabad. The total number of shops increased from 2,076 to 2,098. All the new shops were opened on the recommendation of either Licensing Boards or Excise Advisory Committees; there was on the average, one shop to 51 square miles. There was no change in the rates of duty. The total revenue from hemp drugs decreased from Rs. 38·68 lakhs to Rs. 38·37 lakhs due mainly to the fall in the issues of *charas*. The urban population of the province, which is only about one-

ninth of the rural population, consumed 48·95 per cent. of these drugs.

Opium.

228. The system of supply and vend of opium remained unaltered, except as in the case of hemp drugs, the privilege of retail vend in two tahsils in the district of Allahabad was farmed to the same person who had the drugs farm. The experiment was discontinued at the end of the year under review. The Government of India further reduced the cost price of opium from Rs. 23·5 to Rs. 22·7 per seer with effect from April 1, 1929. The total consumption decreased by three per cent. mainly owing to the deterioration in economic conditions. The total income from opium fell from Rs. 23·67 lakhs to Rs. 22·91 lakhs. The number of shops increased from 901 to 921, but all the new shops were opened on the recommendation of Licensing Boards or Excise Advisory Committees. There was on the average only one shop to 115 square miles. The share of the urban population in the total consumption was 71·91 per cent.

Dangerous drugs.

229. The number of licences for the sale of morphia drugs decreased from 277 to 257 and the quantity sold fell from 9 lb. 2 oz. to 8 lb. 2 oz. The number of cocaine licences fell from 112 to 99 and the quantity sold from 6 lb. 4 oz. to 5 lb. 9 oz.

Excise crime.

230. The total number of cases under the Excise and Opium Acts increased from 3,230 to 3,597, the highest figure on record. The number of cases sent up by excise inspectors apart from reports against licencees increased from 1,716 to 2,024. The number of cases relating to the unlawful manufacture, import and possession of country liquor fell from 1,898 to 1,646, due not to a decline in illicit traffic but to the increasing difficulties in detection. Illicit distillation is a growing evil and is reported from 40 districts whereas previously it was confined to certain areas in a few districts. The profits from this trade are large and the illicit distiller is becoming more cunning and is receiving more support from his neighbours as the illicit trade in liquor is not looked upon generally by the public as discreditable. The number of prosecutions relating to hemp drugs rose from 524 to 843 which is another record figure. The large increase is due to the excellent work of the special staff consisting of six excise inspectors and 60 peons led by an assistant excise commissioner deputed to fight the smuggler from the Punjab and Delhi. Thanks to their exertions there has been no noticeable fall in the consumption of licit *charas*. The

special staff seized altogether 277 seers of illicit *charas* valued at Rs. 36,928, and have cost Government practically nothing. The total quantity of *charas* seized during the year was 367 seers as against 219 seers in the previous year. The record seizure of this year was the recovery of 3 maunds 14 seers in the city of Agra from smugglers of Delhi. There is some insignificant smuggling of *ganja* from Nepal and Bundelkhand States. In spite of deterrent sentences and vigilance of officers the traffic in cocaine is still brisk, especially in the big cities of the province. Detection is difficult because the drug takes up little room and has no smell. The number of cases relating to illicit cocaine rose from 236 to 256. The total quantity seized was 80½ ounces as compared with 87½ ounces in the previous year. The biggest captures were one of 30 tolas in the district of Muzaffarnagar, and of 18 tolas in the Garhmuktesar fair in the district of Meerut. There were 638 cases under the Opium Act including 228 reports against opium licencees. The total quantity of contraband opium seized during the year was 13 maunds 32 seers against 4 maunds 16 seers last year. Organized smuggling on an extensive scale continues from States of Rajputana and Central India to Bengal where smugglers find a ready market. Some of the contraband opium passes through the United Provinces. One consignment of illicit opium seized at Tundla weighed 10 maunds 17 seers.

231. The number of licensing boards increased to 31. There are now 29 municipal and two rural licensing boards. The rules relating to them were amended so as to give additional powers to the boards in the selection of licencees. The Assistant Excise Commissioner was made a member to advise the board on technical matters and on conditions relating to crime and consumption. Government also granted the power to boards to act in an advisory capacity in the matter of granting licences for restaurants. The department gave effect to all the decisions of licensing boards with regard to the closing and opening of shops except that the resolutions of the boards at Muttra and Banda for the opening of new foreign liquor "off" shops were disallowed as they were opposed to the policy of Government not to increase facilities for the supply of foreign liquor in purely Indian quarters. Advisory committees were given a voice in the selection of licencees for vacant shops. The Assistant Excise Commissioner is now a member of the committees. The committees proposed the closure of 102 shops and the opening of

Local bodies.

76 shops. Proposals for closure of all shops and for the opening of 74 were accepted.

Financial.

232. The total excise revenue fell from Rs. 130·98 lakhs to Rs. 129·65. The net revenue after deducting expenditure and refunds decreased from Rs. 116·98 lakhs to Rs. 115·96.

There was a decrease under every head of revenue except *tari*, Indian made beer, foreign liquor and vend fees. Beer and *tari*, the cheapest of alcoholic beverages, are steadily replacing country spirit. Country spirit brought in Rs. 50·73 lakhs; opium Rs. 22·91 lakhs; hemp drugs Rs. 38·37 lakhs; foreign liquor, manufactured in distilleries of this province, Rs. 2·72 lakhs; genuine foreign liquor Rs. 2·67 lakhs and *tari* Rs. 8·30 lakhs. The total expenditure (excluding compensation and the cost of opium paid to the Government of India) rose from Rs. 7·31 lakhs to Rs. 7·83 lakhs. The percentage of expenditure to gross revenue increased from 5·5 per cent. to 6·0 per cent. The increase in expenditure is due to the annual increments earned by excise inspectors and assistant excise commissioners and to the appointment of the special staff to check *charas* smuggling.

Conclusion.

233. Reports showed that a fair amount of public interest was shown in the matters of temperance by various temperance bodies and caste *panchayats* which used their influence to promote temperance amongst the people they represent. But much remains to be done and there is a large field for promoters of temperance.

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

35. Vital statistics.

(See the report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December 31, 1929, and also tables 177 to 185 of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue, 1930.)

General.

234. The year under review was again not quite healthy. There were more deaths from cholera, small-pox, fevers, dysentery and diarrhoea than in the previous year, the increase in mortality from fevers and small-pox being specially marked. On the other hand, there was a marked decrease in deaths from plague.

Births.

235. The birth-rate fell from 38·24 to 34·33* per mille and is less by 0·99 per mille than the quinquennial average. The total number of births was 1,557,726 and the ratio of males to 100 females remained the same at about 112·0. The reduced birth-rate in 1929 may be ascribed to bad economic conditions. The highest birth-rate was recorded in October and the lowest in June.

Deaths.

236. The total number of persons who died was 1,100,684, of whom 583,720 were males and 516,964 were females. The provincial death-rate was 24·26 per mille as compared with 24·15 in 1928 and 24·98 the quinquennial average. Of the districts Pilibhit again had the highest death-rate (44·91) and Gonda the lowest (15·26). Among the municipalities Lucknow with 75·81 and Benares with 63·93 had the highest death-rates due chiefly to fevers. In Lucknow small-pox and in Benares injuries and cholera were additional factors for such a high mortality. Of notified areas, Nanpara (Bahraich) reported the highest death-rate (58·68) followed by Bhinga (Bahraich) with 54·92 due chiefly to fever and plague.

Infantile mortality.

237. The provincial infantile death-rate in 1929 was 168·61 per mille as compared with 159·90 in 1928 and 151·75 in 1927. Lucknow district had the highest death-rate with 288·91 followed by Naini Tal (263·38) and Pilibhit (238·45). The deaths were chiefly due to malaria, tetanus and convulsions. Lucknow headed the list of municipalities with a rate of 469·22. Cawnpore which stood first in 1928 with a death-rate of 383·91 was

*Rates for births and deaths are per thousand of population.

second this year but exhibited a higher death-rate (420·34). Amongst the notified areas Rikhikesh had the highest rate with 400·00. The incidence of death was highest in May and lowest in March.

Verification of statistics.

238. The vaccination staff tested 1,265,193 entries of births and deaths, district medical officers of health 225,520, local authorities 109,265 and assistant directors of public health, 1,249, the total being 1,601,227.

Diseases: Fevers.

239. Deaths from fever rose from 765,954 to 810,583, the death-rate being 17·86 per mille against 16·88 in 1928. Malaria accounted for 711,134 deaths, measles for 12,846, enteric fever for 8,540, relapsing fever for 347, kala azar for 292, and other fevers for 77,424.

Cholera.

240. There were 50,924 deaths from cholera against 44,941 in the previous year. Pilibhit had the highest death-rate with 6·49, followed by Ghazipur, Ballia and Fyzabad. In the twenty districts under the cholera scheme 37,267 deaths were recorded as compared with 13,657 in the remaining 28 districts.

Small-pox.

241. Deaths from small-pox rose from 3,012 to 11,725, the heaviest mortality as in previous years being recorded in May and the lowest in October. Bijnor returned the highest figure. Fourteen out of 92 towns were entirely free from this disease while in 41 the number of deaths did not exceed ten. Patients were treated in the wards of 27 hospitals.

Plague.

242. There were 37,678 deaths from plague as against 80,943 in the previous year. Ghazipur which was second last year had the highest death-rate (5·61 per mille) followed by Azamgarh (5·27), Muzaffarnagar and Ballia (3·86 each). Eleven districts were entirely free and two almost entirely free from plague. Among towns, Nanpara in the district of Bahraich had the highest death-rate (19·13), while 48 towns were quite free from plague.

Dysentery and diarrhoea.

243. The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea was 14,865 against 13,212 in the previous year. The highest mortality occurred in August and the lowest in February. Garhwal as usual had the highest rate (4·33) followed by Lucknow (1·48).

Respiratory diseases.

244. The number of deaths from respiratory diseases recorded was 33,532 against 34,300 in the previous year. November recorded the maximum number and July the minimum.

Hamirpur (5·24) and Lucknow (4·94) held the first two places as before, and were followed by Cawnpore (3·10) and Dehra Dun (3·08). Of towns the highest mortality was recorded in Pilibhit (18·33) followed by Cawnpore (17·83). The urban mortality was 8·06 and the rural 0·21.

Deaths from injuries.

245. The total number of deaths from injuries was 20,843 as compared with 21,329 in the previous year. Of these 1,917 were cases of suicide, 13,820 were due to wounds and accidents, 4,684 to snakes and wild beasts and 422 to rabies.

36. Medical services.

(*See the Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year ending December* 31, 1929. *See also tables* 186 *to* 188 *of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue*, 1930.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

246. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries fell from 576 to 563. One private aided and seven subsidized dispensaries were closed and fourteen were transferred to district boards; while one private dispensary, four subsidized and four private non-aided dispensaries were opened.

Extent of medical relief.

247. The total number of patients treated during the year increased from 5,839,457 to 5,975,238. Of these 5,870,142 were outdoor as against 5,729,091 and 105,096 indoor patients as against 101,366 in the previous year. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 287,250 as compared with 276,307 in 1928. Out of 352 applicants for admission to the King Edward Sanatorium, Bhowali, for consumption only 161 could be admitted. Out of 148 patients, who stayed in the Sanatorium for more than a month, the disease was arrested in 31 cases, while 72 cases showed improvement in various degrees.

Medical education.

248. There were 242 students on the rolls of King George's Medical College, Lucknow, as against 246 in 1928, while there were 29 students in the class for the Diploma of Public Health. Out of 102 students who appeared for the final M. B., B. S. examination during the year, 45 passed. At the Agra Medical School the number of students was 316 as last year. Out of the fourteen candidates who appeared in the Final Membership examination of the United Provinces State Medical Faculty in August 1929, four passed. Recruitment to the Provincial Subordinate Medical Service from this school has temporarily ceased owing to the reduction in the cadre. The Women's Medical

School at Agra had 73 students on the rolls as against 75 in the previous year, of whom fifteen passed the final qualifying examination as against eight in 1928.

Maternity and child-welfare.

249. New maternity and child-welfare centres were opened at Bulandshahr, Bara Banki, Etawah, Fyzabad, Moradabad, Pauri (Garhwal), Ranikhet and Roorkee. Almost all the district headquarters have now been fully staffed and it is proposed to expand the work in rural areas. A scheme for providing midwives estimated to cost Rs. 2·45 lakhs has been drawn up and will be launched when local bodies are prepared to contribute their share and suitable workers are available. During the year Government sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 1·23 lakhs, of which the Council of the Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Red Cross Society Child Welfare League, United Provinces Branch, allotted Rs. 12,140 for improvement of indigenous *dais* and Rs. 81,140 for grants and donations to the local branches. Government sanctioned the appointment of 30 more women sub-assistant surgeons and 50 midwives for small towns and rural areas. The supply is not yet equal to the demand. Baby or health weeks were held at numerous places and demonstrations on the maternity and child welfare models and by magic lantern were given. The Hygiene Publicity staff gave magic lantern demonstrations and lectures.

General.

250. The total income amounted to Rs. 30·89 lakhs as compared with Rs. 33·15 lakhs in 1928. The decreases of Rs. 1·92 lakhs in the Local Fund contributions and of over Rs. 40,000 in the municipal fund contributions are responsible for the fall in the receipts. The expenditure was Rs. 31·03 lakhs as against Rs. 32·54 lakhs in 1928. On December 31, 1929, the invested capital amounted to Rs. 21·26 lakhs.

The cadre of the Provincial Subordinate Medical Service fell from 394 to 380 due to transfer and closure of dispensaries. Recruitment for the Provincial Medical Service is now by a selection committee. Only fifteen medical practitioners have settled in rural areas in spite of the subsidy and it appears that the scheme does not appeal to medical practitioners. Four more subsidized dispensaries were opened in 1929 in rural areas. The skin dispensaries at Benares, Cawnpore and Lucknow opened by the Provincial Committee of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association treated 490 cases of leprosy. The five tuberculosis dispensaries at Agra, Allahabad,

Benares, Cawnpore and Lucknow worked satisfactorily. The Lucknow Anti-Tuberculosis League is endeavouring to establish a separate tuberculosis hospital and is collecting money by subscription. A new medical manual has been prepared and is now before Government.

37. Public Health services.

(*See the Reports of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December* 31, 1929, *and of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Department, for the year ending March* 31, 1930.)

Board of Public Health.

251. The Board of Public Health gave grants totalling Rs. 5·96 lakhs during the year. The chief heads under which allotments were made by Government were Rs. 70,000 for special assistance to pilgrim centres, Rs. 1·50 lakhs for urban sanitation, Rs. 99,000 as contribution to municipal boards, Rs. 2·40 lakhs as a recurring grant and Rs. 36,951 as a non-recurring grant for rural sanitation and minor sanitary works. Owing to financial stringency Government subsequently suspended expenditure to the amounts of Rs. 90,000 and Rs. 1·00 lakh under heads "urban sanitation" and "rural sanitation and minor sanitary works" respectively. Government in addition sanctioned loans for sanitary projects during the year to the extent of Rs. 7·74 lakhs, including Rs. 1·10 lakhs to Allahabad for water-works reorganization scheme, Rs. 1·17 lakhs to Khurja, Rs. 1·00 lakh to Meerut for electric supply schemes and Rs. 1·74 lakhs to Lucknow for reorganization of the water distribution system and installation of additional mechanical filters. Projects and estimates for schemes costing Rs. 9·49 lakhs were sanctioned during the year including Rs. 1·50 lakhs for the water supply scheme at Bhowali, Rs. 1·77 lakhs for extension of the water supply at Jwalapur in Hardwar, and Rs. 1·89 lakhs for the drainage scheme at Unao.

Work of staff: (a) Plague and cholera.

252. One of the important duties of the staff during the year was the medical and sanitary arrangements at the fairs and religious gatherings. The bigger fairs such as the *Magh mela* at Allahabad were controlled by the range assistant directors of public health and the smaller ones by the district public health staff. All the anti-epidemic and sanitary measures were put in force and there was no serious outbreak of infectious disease at any of these fairs. The dispersal of the fairs held in the

spring was as usual the cause of extensive outbreaks of cholera all over the province. The Hygiene Publicity Bureau gave wide publicity to hygiene work by public health exhibitions and demonstrations by instructive cinema films on health and other interesting subjects. In order to prevent the importation of infectious cases a system of inspection of the pilgrims at all important railway stations was carried out. Vigorous measures were taken to check the spread of plague. The total number of anti-plague inoculations performed by different agencies in 1929 was 131,320 as against 449,802 in 1928, the decrease being due to the fact that the epidemic was very mild in 1929, and people are willing to be inoculated only when plague is actually prevailing. Owing to the mild nature of the epidemic few people evacuated their houses. The anti-rat campaign is now quite popular in towns and is no longer opposed by orthodox Hindus. Rat destruction which was started in 1927 and 1928 in a few selected municipalities was continued throughout the year but on a reduced scale. Anti-rat campaigns were also started in Dehra Dun, Moradabad district, Bulandshahr district, Muzaffarnagar and Baheri (Bareilly district). Very useful work was done by travelling dispensaries in combating the work of epidemics in rural area. The district board travelling dispensaries now number six and public health travelling dispensaries 36.

(b) Malaria.

253. The anti-malarial works on the Sarda canal and in the Tarai and Bhabar Government estates were continued throughout the year. A post-graduate training in anti-malarial methods was given to officers of the Public Health Department. The department made malarial surveys at various places. Six members of the Malaria Commission of the League of Nations visited the province and were shown various types of anti-malarial works functioning in these provinces. They were specially impressed with the rural cinchonization scheme. Experiments of various kinds such as the free distribution of cinchona by various agencies, the administration of quinine to school children, the treatment of breeding grounds by oiling them or introducing larvae-eating fish, the cultivation of cinchona, the raising of leguminous fodder crops, the planting of clover and the use of paris green were continued.

District health scheme.

254. The district health scheme was extended to one more district, Garhwal, and the supervision of the sanitation of the pilgrim route was made the primary concern of the staff. The total

number of districts supplied with a qualified district health staff is now 28. The duties of this staff are many and multifarious, such as control of epidemics, inspection of schools, rural sanitation, child welfare and sanitary supervision of fairs. The work of this staff has been satisfactory and it has continued to devote an increasing amount of attention to creating a "sanitary conscience" among the rural masses by propaganda of various kinds. Several improved methods have been introduced into the ordinary domestic and village economy with considerable benefit to the villagers. Progress in rural sanitation continues but is slow. Village uplift and rural reconstruction committees have been started in the districts of Lucknow, Fatehpur, Partabgarh, Fyzabad, Unao and Pilibhit. Local "uplift" or "sanitation" committees have been established in the larger villages in certain districts and interest in sanitation is also stimulated through the Soldiers' Boards meetings where they exist. Rural sanitation is being promoted by labour gangs who carry out petty sanitary improvements, village aid schemes, sanitary storage of manure and refuse, village *panchayats* and model villages. Many village *panchayats* employ part time sweepers and have purchased first aid dispensary boxes. A model village was constructed in the Roorkee tahsil of the Saharanpur district and another in Gonda district by the Court of Wards, Gonda. In village Lalganj in the Rae Bareli district a model sanitary bazar is under construction.

Health training and education.

255. Of 57 candidates 42 passed the M. B., B. S., degree (hygiene only) examinations held in April and October 1929. Fourteen candidates passed Part I and nine passed Part II of the D. P. H. examinations held in April and October, there being nineteen entrants for the first and eleven for the second part. Twenty-five candidates sat for the first part of the examination for the Licentiate of Public Health and 36 for the second part; nineteen passed in Part I and fourteen in Part II. Thirty-seven candidates passed the examination for sanitary inspectors, Part I, 67 the examination for sanitary inspectors, Part II, and one the examination for Chief Sanitary Inspectors. Ten students are on the rolls in the class of health visitors in the health school opened at Lucknow in 1928.

Superintending Engineer, Public Health Department.

256. The department carried out original works costing Rs. 14·68 lakhs during the year. In addition the department had in hand during the year work of the value of Rs. 12·76 lakhs for local authorities and supervised works amounting to about Rs. 3·18

lakhs which are under construction by local authorities through their own agency. Projects costing Rs. 68·10 lakhs were prepared for local authorities and others costing Rs. 48·55 lakhs are in hand. The department supplied local authorities with 25 forecasts of cost amounting to Rs. 18·62 lakhs. Establishment charges increased from Rs. 3·07 lakhs to Rs. 3·73 lakhs. The fees on projects completed during the year were Rs. 13,083 of which including arrears in previous years a sum of Rs. 29,477 was realized. The chief schemes carried out were improvements in the water supply system at Agra, Almora, Benares, Dehra Dun, Fatehpur-Sikri (Agra) and at the *Kumbh mela* at Allahabad. Work is in progress in connexion with the water supply improvements in Benares, Fyzabad and Muttra. Work on the Cawnpore and Allahabad water supply improvements which were under the charge of their respective municipalities were finished during the year.

Important drainage works were carried out at Agra, Ajodhia, Brindaban, Cawnpore, Hardwar, and Jhansi. Anti-malarial works were carried out at Bareilly and Piran Kaliar in the district of Saharanpur. Electric supply schemes were undertaken for the towns of Fyzabad, Khurja, Meerut, Mussoorie and Patwadangar.

38. Vaccination.

(*See the Vaccination Report for the year ending March* 31, 1929, *printed as section VII of Report of Director of Public Health for the year ending March* 31, 1930.)

Number of vaccinations.

257. The total number of persons vaccinated rose from 1,553,631 to 1,619,582 and the number and percentage of successful primary vaccinations were respectively 1,374,372 and 94·72 as against 1,342,716 and 94·22 in the previous year. The ratio per thousand of population of persons successfully vaccinated rose from 30·90 to 31·81.

Inspection of vaccinations.

258. Assistant directors of public health and district superintendents of vaccination inspected 210,791 cases as compared with 202,714 in the previous year, while the number of vaccination operations inspected by other officers rose from 632,235 to 666,976.

Lymph.

259. The Provincial Bovine Lymph Dépôt at Patwadangar (Naini Tal) issued lymph sufficient to vaccinate 3,032,485 as against a quantity sufficient for 2,825,918 persons in the

previous year. The dépôt realized Rs. 39,976 from the sale of lymph as against Rs. 38,294 last year.

General.

260. The district health staff carried out intensive propaganda work in connexion with vaccination in districts and paid special attention to the vaccination of school children. Experiments with a modified method of vaccination continue to be made.

The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 4·75 lakhs to Rs. 5·00 lakhs, due to a purchase of new compressor for the Lymph Dépôt and to the increased expenditure under contingencies. The average cost of each successful vaccination was four annas and three pies against four annas and two pies in the previous year and compares favourably with the cost in other major provinces.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

39. Education.

(See the Report on Public Instruction for the year ending March 31, 1930, and also tables 139 to 158 of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue, 1930.)

Number of institutions and students.

261. The number of educational institutions fell from 26,299 to 26,186 of which 23,881 were recognized and 2,305 were unrecognized institutions. The total number of students rose from 1,491,403 to 1,521,748 but the increase of 30,265 is small compared with increases of 57,000 in 1928-29 and 85,000 in 1927-28. The increase is only half of the average of the last seven years and the percentage of scholars to total population was 3·35 per cent. as against 3·28 per cent. last year.

Expenditure.

262. The total expenditure on education rose from Rs. 3,75·93 lakhs to Rs. 3,76·82 lakhs of which 57·30 per cent. as against 56·0 per cent. was contributed by Government, 16·16 per cent. as against 15·0 per cent. was realized from fees, 10·11 per cent. as against 13·0 per cent. met from the funds of local boards and 13·47 per cent. as against 16·0 per cent. from other sources. The large decrease of Rs. 9·61 lakhs under "other sources" is to be attributed to the deterioration in the economic condition of the province consequent on poor harvests, trade depression and political unrest.

University education: Number of university students.

263. The total enrolment in the five universities rose from 6,995 to 7,081 and expenditure from Rs. 39·18 lakhs to Rs. 41·28 lakhs. The contribution from Government funds was Rs. 26·15 lakhs as against Rs. 20·56 last year; the increase of Rs. 5·59 lakhs is due chiefly to the fact that a grant to the Benares Hindu University from the Government of India was Rs. 4,75,000 more than in the previous year. There is a regrettable decrease of nearly four lakhs of rupees in public subscriptions. The committee appointed by Government to report on unemployment among the educated middle classes and to suggest remedies have submitted their report. The Secretary of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education is preparing a handbook on the possibilities of employment and other measures to deal with the problem are in progress.

Progress of the year : Allahabad University.

264. Enrolment increased by 216 to 1,659. For financial reasons enrolment will be limited to 1,700 in future. A certain number of lecturerships in various subjects were created. Proposals for the establishment of degrees in Agriculture and the recognition of the Naini Agricultural Institute as a college of the University were under consideration and may soon materialize. Two new wings were added to the Muir hostel which provide accommodation for 40 additional students. Steps have been taken to acquire a site for a girls' college but there is no money for the building. There were 2,247 books added to the library which now contains 74,789 volumes. The University Ambulance Corps did useful work in the *Kumbh mela*. A night school in a village was opened by the Social Service League of the University. The Indian Science Congress and Indian Economic Association held their sessions at Allahabad under the auspices of the University.

Lucknow University.

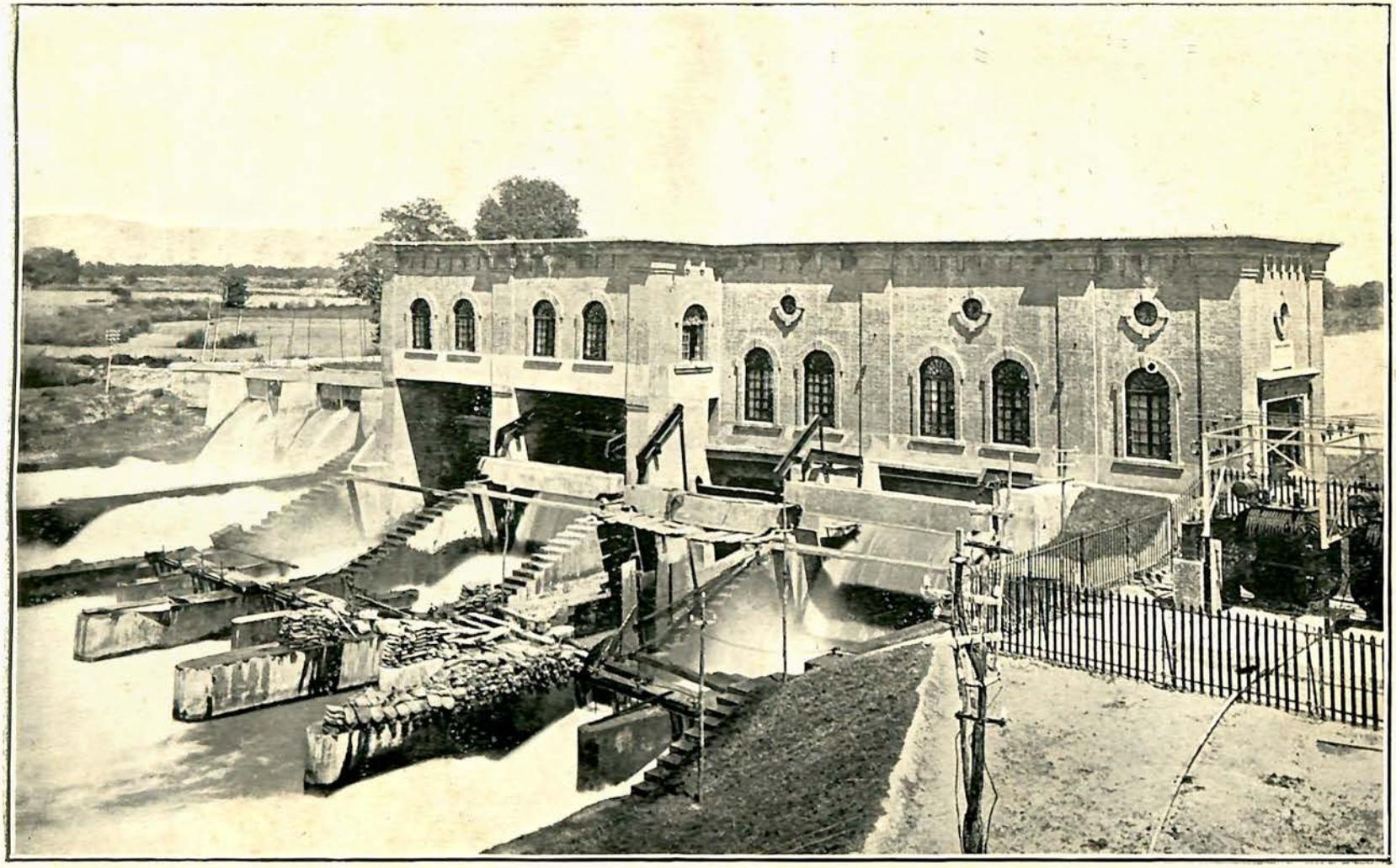
265. The number of students increased by 43 to 1,662. The new Chemistry block was completed and equipped at a cost of about Rs. 3·50 lakhs. A separate block for Zoology is nearing completion and a new hostel for 100 students is under construction. A separate Pharmacology laboratory was built. The University has made a special grant of Rs. 50,000 for the development of the library which has now 39,000 books. The University Training Corps, I. T. F., has maintained its good record. A satisfactory amount of research work was done by the staff and post-graduate students. The professor of Botany was awarded the degree of Doctor of Science by Cambridge University. The professor of Chemistry has been elected a fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.

Agra University.

266. The number of students on the rolls was 2,506. Considerable progress has been made with the framing of statutes and regulations. A Faculty and a Board of Studies in Agriculture has been created. The Agricultural College, Cawnpore, was granted affiliation. St. John's College, Agra, and the Meerut College were allowed to teach Military Science. There is a healthy competition among the affiliated colleges and most of them have made satisfactory progress in improving their staff and equipment.

Benares Hindu University.

267. The enrolment rose from 2,359 to 2,600. The total income was Rs. 17·10 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 14·85 lakhs. The Government of India have sanctioned the enhancement of



Ganges Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme. Bahadrabad Power House, 1930. 2,400 kilowatts.

the recurring grant to Rs. 3 lakhs per annum and the payment of a non-recurring grant of Rs. 15 lakhs to be spread over three years to wipe out the debt. The Engineering College maintains its popularity. The dissection hall for the college of Ayurveda was completed. The gymnasium, the library and the Agricultural College buildings are nearing completion. The staff of the Women's College has been strengthened with a donation of Rs. 2·50 lakhs and tuition and lodging will now be free. A number of valuable scholarships have been founded.

Aligarh Muslim University.

268. There was a decrease of 248 in the number of students on the rolls for the degree, post-graduate classes and the Tibbiya College. It was decided to open the University in July instead of in October as has been the practice in the past. The University Union maintained its popularity. A sum of Rs. 12,000 was spent on the purchase of books and the library contains 27,423 books. The University Training Corps continued to be popular. A number of buildings have been constructed or are under construction. The income and expenditure of the University were each Rs. 8·91 lakhs. His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad gave a donation of Rs. 10 lakhs and increased his recurring grants from Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 60,000. The Government of India increased their recurring grant to Rs. 3 lakhs per annum and promised a non-recurring grant of Rs. 15 lakhs. A number of changes took place in the personnel of the teaching staff. Some valuable research work was done.

Secondary education.

269. The number of secondary institutions rose from 944 to 963 and enrolment from 158,709 to 167,944.

Expenditure increased from Rs. 78·98 lakhs to Rs. 83·23 lakhs, of which 53·1 per cent. as against 52·9 per cent. last year, was met from provincial funds.

The number of intermediate colleges increased from 29 to 30 and enrolment from 4,376 to 4,806. Expenditure was Rs. 17·13 lakhs as compared with Rs. 16·11 lakhs last year. The demand for intermediate education is steadily increasing. Most of the colleges have their classes full. The Lucknow Christian College introduced Urdu and Civics as new optional subjects. Lack of funds prevented further provision in the teaching of Economics, Hindi and Urdu in the colleges at Etawah and Fyzabad.

The number of high and middle schools rose from 249 to 258 and enrolment from 78,236 to 82,492.

Some high schools are too large, and with many sections in each class the institutions tend to become unwieldy. Expenditure increased from Rs. 46·48 lakhs to Rs. 49·04 lakhs. The percentage of trained teachers slightly increased by one, but is still low. Sustained efforts are being made to adapt the secondary school curriculum to the needs of the people and to bring it into line with developments in modern educational theory.

Grants for opening nature study classes in middle sections were given to six schools and the subject is becoming popular. There are now 25 high schools in which manual training is given.

There has been some deterioration in the standard of English as a result of the introduction of the vernacular as a medium of instruction but it may be arrested to some extent if the *viva voce* test in English is re-introduced. The change in the medium of instruction is also endangering the standard of the vernaculars owing to the inadequacy of the available text-books in good Hindi and Urdu, and a growth of a hybrid language.

Discipline was sorely tried by political distractions.

In the Intermediate examination 1,297 candidates out of 2,623 and in the High School examination 4,657 out of 8,205 candidates were successful.

The total grants-in-aid given by Government to aided schools for all their building projects amounted to Rs. 2·72 lakhs while only Rs. 1·71 lakhs were spent on buildings and hostels of Government institutions.

A music class was opened in one more school.

A scheme for replacing the old ex-soldier drill instructor by an adequately trained class teacher is under consideration of the department. A scheme for holding centres for training school masters in physical culture materialized and the three superintendents of physical training will start work at the centres next year. Scouting continues to be popular.

During the year, except in the ten centres where the department maintains whole-time medical officers, the work of medical inspection was transferred to the Public Health Department. The benefits of the medical inspection of students would be greater if parents and guardians displayed a greater interest in the health of their children.

The number of vernacular middle schools rose from 666 to 675 and enrolment from 76,997 to 80,969; the average enrolment per school increased from 114 to 120. Expenditure increased from Rs. 16·40 lakhs to Rs. 17·07 lakhs. The percentage of trained teachers was 94 as in the previous year. The discipline was generally satisfactory but it suffered owing to political unrest. The number of English classes was 120 as against 118 last year and the number of candidates who offered English rose from 2,056 to 2,655.

The number of schools teaching agriculture rose from 29 to 32. The classes have been opened in all divisions except Kumaun but have not yet become popular as prejudice against such training still clings to the higher castes. A supervisor of agricultural education was appointed to inspect agricultural classes. Practical work in agriculture is neglected. Manual training classes improved in their efficiency as a result of the refresher course given to instructors at Allahabad but they still lack popularity.

A new feature was the inclusion of rural knowledge in the vernacular middle schools. A syllabus for a three years' course in classes V, VI and VII has been completed and text-books have been prepared. Thirty district board teachers were sent for training to the Rural Workers Training class at Benares. Rural knowledge classes in selected vernacular middle schools will be opened from July 1930.

Primary schools.

270. There were 20,063 primary schools as compared with 20,013 in the previous year and enrolment increased from 1,139,971 to 1,155,142. Expenditure rose from Rs. 84·16 lakhs to Rs. 85·69 lakhs towards which Government contributed Rs. 60·50 lakhs. The local bodies meet about one-fourth of the total cost. The district boards' financial arrangements for vernacular education proved to be in need of adjustment as education balances in a number of boards have been allowed to accumulate and in some cases have been diverted to other purposes. Thirty-six municipalities have introduced compulsory primary education in the whole or part of the areas under their control and fifteen are maturing their schemes. Twenty-five district boards have adopted compulsory primary education and many boards are preparing to introduce the scheme. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs recurring and Rs. 1 lakh non-recurring was provided in the budget for grants to district boards for

compulsory primary education and grants amounting to Rs. 3·54 lakhs recurring and Rs. 51,360 non-recurring were paid to them. The percentage of trained teachers was 72·7 as against 72·8 in the previous year. The supply of trained teachers is not yet equal to the demand. Frequent transfers and lack of contact with the outer world impair their efficiency and reduce the standard of instruction. The methods of teaching in infant classes leave room for improvement. The slow progress of the scholars, the low standard of final achievement and the inadequate equipment of schools are the chief weaknesses of primary schools. Their buildings are also unsatisfactory.

Aided schools other than *maktabs* or *pathshalas* have made some progress while night schools and schools for adults are in an experimental stage. School gardens are becoming popular. Games find but little room in primary school life and need more attention on the part of teachers.

Training institutions for men.

271. At the Government Training College, Allahabad, there were 66 students as in the previous year, of whom 20 were Masters of Arts or Masters of Science, and 38 graduates. A special course on physical training and a course of instruction on First Aid was given. Students took keen interest in various games. The enrolments at Benares, Agra, Lucknow and Aligarh training colleges were respectively 49, 55, 53 and 54. Teachers of drawing and handicrafts attended refresher courses.

The number of men on the rolls of the eight normal schools increased from 700 to 723. Of the 999 candidates registered for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate examination, 549 were successful. The model schools where infant classes are being taught on modern methods and which are attached to the normal schools worked satisfactorily. The number of central training schools where teachers for the Primary Teachers' Certificate examination are trained was seven as last year with an enrolment of 210. District board training schools are inadequate with the result that the proportion of untrained teachers has increased.

Training institutions for women.

272. Nine candidates from the Isabella Thoburn College for women at Lucknow sat for the degree of Bachelor in Teaching of the Lucknow University and all were successful. Classes for the training of women undergraduate teachers for English Teachers' Certificate examination are attached to four girls' high schools and out of 28 candidates eighteen passed. Out of 116

women candidates for the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate examination 72 were successful. Primary training classes for women increased from 23 to 29, but there is a need for a larger number of teachers of this grade in view of the expansion planned by district boards.

The education of girls.

273. The number of institutions for education of girls fell from 2,160 to 2,155 of which 169 were unrecognized. Enrolment rose from 90,044 to 97,380 and expenditure from Rs. 16·56 lakhs to Rs. 17·72 lakhs; of this sum Government contributed Rs. 8·75 lakhs. There were 49 post-intermediate students at the Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow and sixteen at the Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad.

There are three intermediate colleges for girls; the number of high schools was ten.

There were 29 English middle schools receiving grants from provincial funds and the number of candidates from the United Provinces who appeared for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle examinations was 425, of whom 243 passed. The total enrolment in vernacular schools of all kinds rose from 77,126 to 84,750, and the total number of middle schools was 166 and of primary schools 1,711. Of the 901 candidates who appeared for the Vernacular Lower Middle examination 530 passed. Little substantial progress can be made in the vernacular education of girls until teachers are better paid and schools better equipped and housed. The girl guides movement has proved a wholesome influence.

General.

A committee known as the "Literacy Committee" consisting of official and non-official members was appointed by Government "to draw up a practical programme for making all boys and girls literate within a fixed period" in pursuance of a resolution passed in the United Provinces Legislative Council on June 25, 1929.

The Rohilkhand educational exhibition was held successfully at Bareilly.

40. Literature and the Press.

LITERARY PUBLICATIONS.

Number.

274. The number of publications registered in the province during the year rose from 3,380 to 3,424.

Language.

275. The percentage of Hindi publications fell from 59·5 per cent. to 58·1 per cent. and the percentage of Urdu publications from 13·1 per cent. to 10·6 per cent. The outstanding

feature of the year was the issue of a large number of seditious booklets. There were 1,991 publications in Hindi, 348 in Urdu, 323 in English, 133 in Sanskrit, 29 in Nepali, 30 in Bengali, 20 in Persian, four in Marathi, five in Marwari, two in Gujrati and one in Garhwali. The number of polyglot publications rose from 498 to 529.

Form.

276. Nearly one-third of the publications were in verse, there being 1,127 works of this kind out of a total of 3,424.

Subject and tone: Religion.

277. Works inspired by communal hatred were again common. The death of Swami Shraddhanand and other Arya Samaj leaders is still a subject of inspiration. Muslims were described as having committed atrocities on Hindus and their religion and Hindus were cautioned to protect themselves against Muslim cheats.

Books on History of India in Hindi referred pointedly to Muslim oppression of Hindus and wrongs committed against their women and religion. There were counter-attacks by Muslim writers against Hindu morals and the Satyartha Prakash—the religious book of Arya Samajists.

Some publications made slighting references to Christianity and Jainism.

The Jain community and the Sanatan Dharmists did some propaganda against the Arya Samaj movement.

Politics.

278. The favourite subject with nationalist writers still is the present woes of India under foreign rule, the oppressions and exploitations by alien rulers: and the works especially in Hindi which deal with this are usually combined with appeals to Hindus to unite and free themselves, to prepare for the struggle for *swaraj* and to sacrifice themselves for independence. A few books were written in support of the Nehru Report with the object of removing the misgivings of Muslims. The life of Lala Lajpat Rai was a popular subject. The tendency to look to Europe for examples of successful struggles for national independence is shown by such books as Revolution in France and a translation of Mazzini's Duties of Man.

The Soviet Government was upheld as a blessing to the people and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's "Soviet Russia" aims at showing that the Soviet Government is much better than the Indian Government. A few pamphlets were also issued exposing the evils of the Bolshevik movement and dangers attendant on its introduction in India.

279. Orthodox Hindus and Muslims continued to oppose the Child Marriage Restraint Act and pointed out the dangers to which religion and society were exposed. There were some tracts in support of the Act referring to its various advantages. The subject of widow re-marriage and the problem of the depressed classes and untouchables continue to form the bulk of the works on social matters. Social.

280. Some important books were published by the Hindustani Academy at Allahabad. A remarkable book issued during the year was "Hindu Bharat ka Utkarsh," a history of India in Hindi before the Muhammadan conquest by Mr. C. V. Vaidya. Another noteworthy book is a history of Persian Literature in the Moghul Court. A Urdu edition of Mr. Ram Babu Saksena's History of Urdu Literature shows considerable literary research and is a valuable contribution to the critical study of the subject. Several books on the History of Hindi literature, notably one by Pandit Ram Chandra Shukul of Benares, appeared during the year. Doctor Joshi's "The Khalsa Family Law" deals with the local laws of the hill tribes. Miscellaneous.

The Press.

281. The number of newspapers and periodicals fell from 646 to 620. Of these nineteen were published daily, ten biweekly, 192 weekly and monthly and the balance of 147 consists of fortnightlies, quarterlies, tri-monthlies and others. Number of journals.

282. Lucknow was again the chief centre but Allahabad was a close rival. The output of the more important centres was as follows:—Lucknow 87, Allahabad 78, Agra 68, Benares 52, Cawnpore 47, Meerut 36, Aligarh 22, Etawah 19, Gorakhpur and Moradabad 17 each and Jhansi 12. Publishing centres.

283. Hindi papers fell from 270 to 253, Urdu from 234 to 224 and English from 94 to 85. Languages.

284. There were 30 "reported" papers with a circulation of 2,000 copies and over. Circulation.

Three new English papers, 23 new Urdu and 21 new Hindi papers were added to the list of publications which are "reported" to Government. Of the English papers one is a champion of Muslim claims; of the Urdu ones, one is an extremist in politics and a second is an advocate of self-government with due safeguards of Muslim rights; of the Hindi papers worthy of notice, three support Congress methods, one is an opponent of social

reform and social legislation especially the popularly known Sarda Act and another deals with agricultural subjects.

Twenty-seven "reported" papers ceased to appear; many of these were papers which excited feeling against Government, including one which was a frankly communistic and revolutionary Hindi weekly.

Subject matter: General.

285. Communal questions were not so much to the fore but occasionally there was an outburst of communal recriminations especially at the time of the murder of Rajpal, the publisher of the *Rangila Rasul* and the decision of the Hindus to start *satyagraha* at Moradabad against the restrictions imposed by the district authorities on the *Nagar Kirtan* processions. The Press as a whole again turned to politics and political propaganda. Extremist papers incessantly preached revolutionary sentiments and a spirit of defiance of law and authority and exhorted the people, especially young men, to prepare the country for inaugurating civil disobedience in 1930 as a means of winning complete independence. Some papers also published communistic articles and poems. The editors of three vernacular papers were prosecuted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, and two were sentenced to imprisonment, while the case against the third was withdrawn on his tendering an apology. Editors of eight vernacular papers were warned for publishing articles which rendered them liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

The *Leader* while championing the cause of the public and criticizing the Government in matters in which it differed from the official point of view strongly opposed the methods of the Congress and actively advocated participation in the "Round Table Conference." The *Pioneer* gave a reasoned support to Government. The *Indian Daily Telegraph* continued to advocate the cause of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha but in some matters approved of the action of the authorities. The *Star* vigorously championed the Muslim cause, strongly opposed the subversive programme of the Congress and supported the Government in measures like the maintenance of law and order. The *Aj* persistently advocated revolution as the only means of winning complete independence. The *Abhyudaya* drifted towards extremism and advocated a revival of the non-co-operation movement. The *Sainik* commended communism and the Bolshevik régime. The *Pratap* was vehement against the Government

and the police and occasionally published revolutionary and communistic poems. The *Chand* propounded extreme views in political and social matters and its special '*Marwari*' number was condemned by the general public. The *Bharat* continued to grow in popularity and circulation. The *Swadesh* drifted further towards the left wing of the Congress. The *Anand* which was hitherto liberal became distinctly anti-Government in tone. The *Surya* adhered to the liberal creed and gained in circulation. The *Ballia Gazette*, the *Sudarshan*, the *Krantikari*, the *Desh Bhagat* and the *Mazdoor* frankly preached revolutionary and communistic views. The *Medina* reverted to its old policy of representing Britain as the greatest enemy of Islam and advocated complete independence. The *Najat* preached the same views, though in less violent language. The *Hamdam* and the *Oudh Akhbar* were strongly nationalist in tone and lent support to the Congress programme. The *Jiddat*, a new Urdu daily of Lucknow, held pronouncedly extreme views. The *Himmat*, another new Urdu Lucknow daily, while professing to be nationalist, strongly pleaded for the protection of Muslim rights. The *Mustaqil* frankly advocated complete independence while the *Mashriq* occasionally published anti-Government articles. Extremist papers as a rule exhorted young men to prepare the country for the civil disobedience movement and advocated the organization of youths, peasants and labourers. There was considerable propaganda for the boycott of foreign goods especially British cloth. The Muslim papers urged the acceptance of the scheme proposed by the All-Parties Muslim Conference at Delhi but the Hindu press generally criticized the proceedings as being calculated to impede the progress of the country.

Indian Statutory Commission, the Nehru Report and the Viceroy's announcement.

286. The chief topics of interest were the Statutory Commission, the Nehru Report and the Viceroy's announcement. Hindu papers generally pressed for the acceptance of the Nehru Report while Muslim papers carried on an incessant agitation against it. The Press was sharply divided on the Viceroy's announcement of November, 1929. The Liberal papers welcomed the statement and urged for a whole-hearted co-operation with the Government for the success of the Round Table Conference. Extremist papers on the other hand professed to regard the announcement as a diplomatic move designed to prevent the revival of the non-co-operation movement in pursuance of the resolutions at the Lahore Congress and they advocated these

views more vigorously on the failure of negotiations of the leaders headed by Mr. Gandhi with the Viceroy. Muslim papers generally supported the proposal of the Round Table Conference and vigorously pleaded for adequate Muslim representation and safeguards of their rights.

Foreign affairs.

287. The Muslim Press was considerably excited over the events in Palestine and some papers vehemently criticized the British policy as being pro-Jew and anti-Muslim. Egyptian affairs also received occasional attention and Lord Lloyd's régime was strongly criticized. The chief centre of interest was however Afghanistan and the Muslim Press followed the revolt against Amir Amanullah with the keenest anxiety. A section of the Press, mainly Muslim, at first openly and later indirectly insinuated that the rebellion was fostered by Britain. Newspapers showed wide and deep sympathy with Amanullah in his defeat and flight.

Other topics.

288. The recommendations of the Butler Committee were widely criticized as being highly reactionary and detrimental to the interest of the Princes and India. The Royal Labour Commission had a mixed reception from the Press.

The arrests in connexion with the murder of Mr. Saunders and other political cases in the Punjab and the Meerut conspiracy case received wide attention; the hunger-strike of Bhagat Singh and Dutt in the Lahore jail and the death of Jatindranath Dass from hunger-strike was a signal for a demand for radical jail reforms and the removal of racial discrimination in Indian jails. The recommendations of the United Provinces' Jail Inquiry Committee were on the whole favourably received except on the question of differential treatment accorded to European prisoners. The orthodox section of the Hindu Press and nearly all the Muslim Press carried on a vehement agitation against the Child Marriage Restraint Act and exhorted people to break it.

41. Arts and Science.

(*See Reports on the Lucknow and Muttra Museum and on the Allahabad and Lucknow Public Libraries for the year ending March* 31, 1929.)

Museums.

289. During the year 142 additions were made to the various sections of the Lucknow Museum—thirteen under Archaeology,

95 under Numismatics, seven under Natural History, 21 under Ethnography, two under Picture Gallery and four under Library. An excellent collection of seven sculptures from Ahar, district Bulandshahr, of about the tenth century A. D., was secured. The most remarkable piece was a mutilated sandstone pillar profusely carved in beautiful designs. An inscribed gun bearing an inscription in the S'āke year 1643 was discovered in the bed of the Ganges at Ghazipur. Among other acquisitions may be mentioned a fragmentary brick inscribed in Brāhmī characters of the first century B. C. from district Bareilly, and a unique red sandstone image of Balrama, a typical example of the Kushana period, which ranks as one of the finest specimens of sculptural art in the museum. Among the coins are a Panchala coin of Rudragupta, a rare variety of Islam Shah, mint Sharifabad, a rupee with a new mint mark of Ghiyas Shah Khilji and a rare copper coin of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, mint Sahat-i-Sind. Some more new show cases were provided for the improved exhibition of reptiles and small mammals. A brass image of Krishna chastising the serpent Kaliya and a copper image of a goddess, probably Sita or Parvati, are amongst the finest specimens in the Ethnography section. A few interesting old articles which formed part of the primitive dress of Banjaras and a few of their weapons were also secured.

The museum was visited by 154,132 people. The receipts fell from Rs. 371 to Rs. 314 while the expenditure rose from Rs. 18,011 to Rs. 19,421. Electroplated casts of coins and impressions of inscriptions were lent for display to the Bareilly educational exhibition. The Curator read an interesting paper on "Old Coins and Mughal Mints in the United Provinces" under the auspices of the Hindustani Academy at Allahabad. He also examined 1,099 coins found in various districts.

The new Curzon Museum of Archaeology at Muttra has been furnished with electric light and fans and an estimate for the furniture and fittings is under consideration. During the year there were 173 acquisitions to the Museum. The most remarkable and valuable additions were an inscribed Gupta pillar, which having been removed by a dealer in antiquities in contravention of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act had to be recovered through a court of law; and an inscribed Kushan pillar bearing a most beautiful epigraph of King Huvishka's reign.

Libraries.

290. By the end of March 1930, there were 37,132 books in the Public Library at Allahabad, of which 1,211 were added during the year. The Library purchased 1,125 new books. The number of visitors was 22,886 as against 19,478 in the previous year. There were 12,624 books issued to readers during the year. The Government grant amounted to Rs. 10,987. The Library needs one more room to accommodate additional books. A room with furniture is estimated to cost Rs. 25,000.

At the end of March 1930, there were 28,289 books in the Public Library at Lucknow, of which 1,942 were added during the year. The Library purchased 609 new books at a cost of Rs. 3,380. The number of visitors was 24,987 as against 24,953 in the preceding year. During the year 10,576 books were issued to depositors. The annual Government grant remains at Rs. 11,000.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

42. Archaeology.

(See extracts relating to the United Provinces from the reports of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, and of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending March 31, 1930.)

HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS.

Conservation.

291. The total amount provided for expenditure on the conservation of Hindu and Buddhist monuments in the United Provinces was Rs. 20,960. Extensive repairs and clearance work was carried out at the Gupta temple at Deogarh. The original floor at the Lakhasvar temple at Lakhamandal in the Dehra Dun district has been traced beneath the modern one and the latter with the débris below it has now been removed to uncover the plinth mouldings. The walls on the north and south were extended to prevent the intrusion of cattle and wicket gates were provided at both ends. At Kasia in the Gorakhpur district the building "N" between the monasteries "L", "M" and "O", which was in an untidy condition, was dressed at its original level by removing débris and repairing of walls. Two doorways were provided to monastery "O". A bed of cement has been made for the ancient sink in front of the image in the Matha Kuar temple which used to be filled with water due to gradual percolation. The Gupta brick temple at Bhitargaon and another at Parauli were also repaired and cleared of rubbish. The late mediaeval temple built alongside the bridge over the Bita river by Raja Tikait Rai in 1200—1202 A.H. on the Lucknow-Malihabad Road was also conserved during the year and various repairs and clearance work was carried out. To obviate the necessity of annual colour washing, calcarium washable distemper of bath stone colour was done to the museum hall and south wing at Sarnath. Carved and other stones were stacked at the Chandel temple at Sakura in the Jhansi district. Many other minor works were also carried out at various places.

MUHAMMADAN AND BRITISH MONUMENTS.

292. The total expenditure on conservation and maintenance of Muhammadan and British monuments during the year amounted to Rs. 1·44 lakhs; of this, a sum of Rs. 44,756 was spent on special repairs, Rs. 44,610 on annual repairs and Rs. 55,088 on the maintenance of archaeological gardens.

The most important special repairs carried out by the Archaeological Department during the year were at Agra, Rapri (district Mainpuri), Kanauj (district Farrukhabad) and Lucknow. The chief centre of activities was the Agra Fort where several works of special repairs were executed, the most important being the conservation of Anguri Bagh. A portion of the railing to the north of the courtyard was restored and the floors of certain rooms and *dalans* in the ground storey were re-paved. Special repairs were also carried out in Akbari Mahal. The floors of several rooms of Jahangiri Mahal were paved with red sandstone slabs. Minor repairs were carried out at the Taj Mahal and Chini-ka-Rauza in Agra. At Sikandra a portion of the northern causeway was repaired and it is intended to rebuild the whole of it. At Fatehpur-Sikri the work of clearing the débris between the so-called mint and the Diwan-i-Am started last year was completed and stone ballast was collected for the widening of approach roads. Special repairs were executed to the *Id gah* at Rapri which was constructed by Malik Kafur, a general of Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1312 A.D. The broken *chabutra* of the tombs of Bala Pir at Kanauj was rebuilt with block kankar in keeping with the original. At the tomb and mosque of Makhdum Jahanian at Kanauj the roofs were made watertight, the floor was relayed with lime concrete, the broken wall of the enclosure was rebuilt and teak wood doors of Moghal design were provided. Repairs were also carried out at the Residency buildings and other buildings at Lucknow. Some repairs were also done to the 'Firozshahi's tomb, Char Ungli Masjid and Jhanjri Masjid at Jaunpur.

The Agricultural Department administered the archaeological gardens at Agra, Lucknow and Allahabad, but the garden operations were greatly hampered by the poorness of the monsoon. In spite of lack of rain the gardens were maintained in good condition.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

43. Ecclesiastical.

293. The year was uneventful.

44. Emigration and immigration.

(*See the reports on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, VII of* 1922, *for the year* 1929, *and on the working of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, VI of* 1901, *as amended by Act VIII of* 1915 *for the year ending June* 30, 1930; *also tables* 169 *and* 170 *of the Statistical Abstract for British India, eighth issue,* 1930.)

Foreign emigration.

294. There was no emigration to countries overseas during the year. The total number of emigrants who embarked from the colonies for return to India was 1,831 as against 2,581 in the previous year. Out of this number 728 were actual paupers while 645 brought savings ranging from one rupee upwards. Twenty-seven persons died on the voyage; most of them were old and anaemic and died of respiratory diseases. There were 43 lepers amongst the emigrants.

Inland emigration.

295. The total number of labourers recruited from the nineteen districts in which recruitment was carried out fell from 9,905 to 5,529 or by 44·2 per cent. The bulk of the decrease was shared by the districts of Cawnpore, Gorakhpur, Basti, Fyzabad, Gonda and Bahraich and was due mainly to favourable agricultural conditions in those districts and to some extent to the ban imposed by owners of the estates upon the recruitment of male members who refuse to take their families with them. Twenty-four *sirdars* were prosecuted in the criminal courts for offences under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act and twelve others were deprived of their licences.

Immigration.

296. No figures are available.

45. Government printing and stationery.

(*See the reports on the working of the Government Presses, and on the consumption of stationery for the year ending March* 31, 1930.)

Government presses.

297. There was a considerable increase in the amount of work done for the Land Revenue, General Administration and Public Works Departments, the increase under the head "Land

Revenue " being due to stocking of settlement forms in the Press for supply and increased printing of village maps. The work in the Branch Presses continued to be satisfactory. The average number of convicts employed at the Naini Jail Branch Press was 237 as against 260 last year.

Receipts increased from Rs. 3·76 lakhs to Rs. 3·81 lakhs, and expenditure from Rs. 7·21 lakhs to Rs. 7·37 lakhs. The issue of original publications fell from 2,533 to 2,422 but the number of reprints rose from 752 to 903. The total number of books registered thus increased from 3,285 to 3,325.

Eight hundred and fourteen tons of paper was ordered from the Central Stores as against 719 tons in the previous year, but even this increase of 95 tons was insufficient to meet all demands.

The Superintendent, Government Press, on the nomination of Government, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on Labour in India.

Government could not give effect to the revised scales for the clerical and reading staffs owing to lack of funds.

Stationery.

298. The total value of stationery and rubber stamps issued to the province during the year was Rs. 5·95 lakhs as against Rs. 5·55 lakhs in the previous year. This increase is mainly due to the increase in the value of stationery issued to printing presses. The average *per capita* cost of supplies for the whole province calculated as in the previous year was the same as in 1928-29, namely eleven rupees.

00134149

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020